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FLUID EJECTION DEVICE

Reference To Related Applications

- 10 This application is related to Patent Application Serial No. [Not Yet Assigned], Attorney Docket No. 200209168-1, entitled "Fluid Ejection Device," Patent Application Serial No. [Not Yet Assigned], Attorney Docket No. 200208780-1, entitled "Fluid Ejection Device With Address Generator," Patent Application Serial No. [Not Yet Assigned], No. 200311485-1, entitled "Device
15 With Gates Configured In Loop Structures," Patent Application Serial No. [Not Yet Assigned], No. 200210152-1, entitled "Fluid Ejection Device," and Patent Application Serial No. [Not Yet Assigned], Attorney Docket No. 200209237-1, entitled "Fluid Ejection Device With Identification Cells," each of which are assigned to the Assignee of this application and are filed on even date herewith,
20 and each of which is fully incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

Background

- An inkjet printing system, as one embodiment of a fluid ejection system, may include a printhead, an ink supply that provides liquid ink to the printhead,
25 and an electronic controller that controls the printhead. The printhead, as one embodiment of a fluid ejection device, ejects ink drops through a plurality of orifices or nozzles. The ink is projected toward a print medium, such as a sheet of paper, to print an image onto the print medium. The nozzles are typically arranged in one or more arrays, such that properly sequenced ejection of ink
30 from the nozzles causes characters or other images to be printed on the print medium as the printhead and the print medium are moved relative to each other.

In a typical thermal inkjet printing system, the printhead ejects ink drops through nozzles by rapidly heating small volumes of ink located in vaporization chambers. The ink is heated with small electric heaters, such as thin film resistors referred to herein as firing resistors. Heating the ink causes the ink to 5 vaporize and be ejected through the nozzles.

To eject one drop of ink, the electronic controller that controls the printhead activates an electrical current from a power supply external to the printhead. The electrical current is passed through a selected firing resistor to heat the ink in a corresponding selected vaporization chamber and eject the ink 10 through a corresponding nozzle. Known drop generators include a firing resistor, a corresponding vaporization chamber, and a corresponding nozzle.

As inkjet printheads have evolved, the number of drop generators in a printhead has increased to improve printing speed and/or quality. The increase in the number of drop generators per printhead has resulted in a corresponding 15 increase in the number of input pads required on a printhead die to energize the increased number of firing resistors. In one type of printhead, each firing resistor is coupled to a corresponding input pad to provide power to energize the firing resistor. One input pad per firing resistor becomes impractical as the number of firing resistors increases.

20 The number of drop generators per input pad is significantly increased in another type of printhead having primitives. A single power lead provides power to all firing resistors in one primitive. Each firing resistor is coupled in series with the power lead and the drain-source path of a corresponding field effect transistor (FET). The gate of each FET in a primitive is coupled to a separately 25 energizable address lead that is shared by multiple primitives.

Manufacturers continue reducing the number of input pads and increasing the number of drop generators on a printhead die. A printhead with fewer input pads typically costs less than a printhead with more input pads. Also, a printhead with more drop generators typically prints with higher quality 30 and/or printing speed. To maintain costs and provide a particular printing swath height, printhead die size may not significantly change with an increased number of drop generators. As drop generator densities increase and the

number of input pads decrease, printhead die layouts can become increasingly complex.

For these and other reasons, there is a need for the present invention.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 illustrates one embodiment of an ink jet printing system.

Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating a portion of one embodiment of a printhead die.

Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating a layout of drop generators located
10 along an ink feed slot in one embodiment of a printhead die.

Figure 4 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of a firing cell employed in one embodiment of a printhead die.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment of an ink jet printhead firing cell array.

15 Figure 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment of a pre-charged firing cell.

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment of an ink jet printhead firing cell array.

20 Figure 8 is a timing diagram illustrating the operation of one embodiment of a firing cell array.

Figure 9 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of an address generator in a printhead die.

Figure 10A is a diagram illustrating one shift register cell in a shift register.

25 Figure 10B is a diagram illustrating a direction circuit.

Figure 11 is a timing diagram illustrating operation of an address generator in the forward direction.

Figure 12 is a timing diagram illustrating operation of an address generator in the reverse direction.

30 Figure 13 is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of two address generators and six fire groups in a printhead die.

Figure 14 is a timing diagram illustrating forward and reverse operation of address generators in a printhead die.

Figure 15 is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of an address generator, a latch circuit and six fire groups in a printhead die.

5 Figure 15 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of a bank select address generator in a printhead die.

Figure 16 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of a direction circuit.

Figure 17 is a timing diagram illustrating operation of one embodiment of a bank select address generator in the forward direction.

10 Figure 18 is a timing diagram illustrating operation of one embodiment of a bank select address generator in the reverse direction.

Figure 19 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of two bank select address generators and six fire groups in a printhead die.

15 Figure 20 is a timing diagram illustrating forward operation and reverse operation of one embodiment of two bank select address generators in a printhead die.

Detailed Description

20 In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. In this regard, directional terminology, such as "top," "bottom," "front," "back," "leading," "trailing," etc., is used with reference to the orientation of the
25 Figure(s) being described. Because components of embodiments of the present invention can be positioned in a number of different orientations, the directional terminology is used for purposes of illustration and is in no way limiting. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural or logical changes may be made without departing from the scope of
30 the present invention. The following detailed description, therefore, is not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims.

Figure 1 illustrates one embodiment of an inkjet printing system 20. Inkjet printing system 20 constitutes one embodiment of a fluid ejection system that includes a fluid ejection device, such as inkjet printhead assembly 22, and a fluid supply assembly, such as ink supply assembly 24. The inkjet printing system 20 also includes a mounting assembly 26, a media transport assembly 28, and an electronic controller 30. At least one power supply 32 provides power to the various electrical components of inkjet printing system 20.

In one embodiment, inkjet printhead assembly 22 includes at least one printhead or printhead die 40 that ejects drops of ink through a plurality of orifices or nozzles 34 toward a print medium 36 so as to print onto print medium 36. Printhead 40 is one embodiment of a fluid ejection device. Print medium 36 may be any type of suitable sheet material, such as paper, card stock, transparencies, Mylar, fabric, and the like. Typically, nozzles 34 are arranged in one or more columns or arrays such that properly sequenced ejection of ink from nozzles 34 causes characters, symbols, and/or other graphics or images to be printed upon print medium 36 as inkjet printhead assembly 22 and print medium 36 are moved relative to each other. While the following description refers to the ejection of ink from printhead assembly 22, it is understood that other liquids, fluids or flowable materials, including clear fluid, may be ejected from printhead assembly 22.

Ink supply assembly 24 as one embodiment of a fluid supply assembly provides ink to printhead assembly 22 and includes a reservoir 38 for storing ink. As such, ink flows from reservoir 38 to inkjet printhead assembly 22. Ink supply assembly 24 and inkjet printhead assembly 22 can form either a one-way ink delivery system or a recirculating ink delivery system. In a one-way ink delivery system, substantially all of the ink provided to inkjet printhead assembly 22 is consumed during printing. In a recirculating ink delivery system, only a portion of the ink provided to printhead assembly 22 is consumed during printing. As such, ink not consumed during printing is returned to ink supply assembly 24.

In one embodiment, inkjet printhead assembly 22 and ink supply assembly 24 are housed together in an inkjet cartridge or pen. The inkjet

cartridge or pen is one embodiment of a fluid ejection device. In another embodiment, ink supply assembly 24 is separate from inkjet printhead assembly 22 and provides ink to inkjet printhead assembly 22 through an interface connection, such as a supply tube (not shown). In either embodiment, reservoir 5 38 of ink supply assembly 24 may be removed, replaced, and/or refilled. In one embodiment, where inkjet printhead assembly 22 and ink supply assembly 24 are housed together in an inkjet cartridge, reservoir 38 includes a local reservoir located within the cartridge and may also include a larger reservoir located separately from the cartridge. As such, the separate, larger reservoir serves to 10 refill the local reservoir. Accordingly, the separate, larger reservoir and/or the local reservoir may be removed, replaced, and/or refilled.

Mounting assembly 26 positions inkjet printhead assembly 22 relative to media transport assembly 28 and media transport assembly 28 positions print medium 36 relative to inkjet printhead assembly 22. Thus, a print zone 37 is 15 defined adjacent to nozzles 34 in an area between inkjet printhead assembly 22 and print medium 36. In one embodiment, inkjet printhead assembly 22 is a scanning type printhead assembly. As such, mounting assembly 26 includes a carriage (not shown) for moving inkjet printhead assembly 22 relative to media transport assembly 28 to scan print medium 36. In another embodiment, inkjet 20 printhead assembly 22 is a non-scanning type printhead assembly. As such, mounting assembly 26 fixes inkjet printhead assembly 22 at a prescribed position relative to media transport assembly 28. Thus, media transport assembly 28 positions print medium 36 relative to inkjet printhead assembly 22.

Electronic controller or printer controller 30 typically includes a processor, 25 firmware, and other electronics, or any combination thereof, for communicating with and controlling inkjet printhead assembly 22, mounting assembly 26, and media transport assembly 28. Electronic controller 30 receives data 39 from a host system, such as a computer, and usually includes memory for temporarily storing data 39. Typically, data 39 is sent to inkjet printing system 20 along an 30 electronic, infrared, optical, or other information transfer path. Data 39 represents, for example, a document and/or file to be printed. As such, data 39

forms a print job for inkjet printing system 20 and includes one or more print job commands and/or command parameters.

In one embodiment, electronic controller 30 controls inkjet printhead assembly 22 for ejection of ink drops from nozzles 34. As such, electronic controller 30 defines a pattern of ejected ink drops that form characters, symbols, and/or other graphics or images on print medium 36. The pattern of ejected ink drops is determined by the print job commands and/or command parameters.

In one embodiment, inkjet printhead assembly 22 includes one printhead 10 40. In another embodiment, inkjet printhead assembly 22 is a wide-array or multi-head printhead assembly. In one wide-array embodiment, inkjet printhead assembly 22 includes a carrier, which carries printhead dies 40, provides electrical communication between printhead dies 40 and electronic controller 30, and provides fluidic communication between printhead dies 40 and ink supply 15 assembly 24.

Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating a portion of one embodiment of a printhead die 40. The printhead die 40 includes an array of printing or fluid ejecting elements 42. Printing elements 42 are formed on a substrate 44, which has an ink feed slot 46 formed therein. As such, ink feed slot 46 provides a 20 supply of liquid ink to printing elements 42. Ink feed slot 46 is one embodiment of a fluid feed source. Other embodiments of fluid feed sources include but are not limited to corresponding individual ink feed holes feeding corresponding vaporization chambers and multiple shorter ink feed trenches that each feed corresponding groups of fluid ejecting elements. A thin-film structure 48 has an 25 ink feed channel 54 formed therein which communicates with ink feed slot 46 formed in substrate 44. An orifice layer 50 has a front face 50a and a nozzle opening 34 formed in front face 50a. Orifice layer 50 also has a nozzle chamber or vaporization chamber 56 formed therein which communicates with nozzle opening 34 and ink feed channel 54 of thin-film structure 48. A firing resistor 52 30 is positioned within vaporization chamber 56 and leads 58 electrically couple firing resistor 52 to circuitry controlling the application of electrical current through selected firing resistors. A drop generator 60 as referred to herein

includes firing resistor 52, nozzle chamber or vaporization chamber 56 and nozzle opening 34.

During printing, ink flows from ink feed slot 46 to vaporization chamber 56 via ink feed channel 54. Nozzle opening 34 is operatively associated with firing 5 resistor 52 such that droplets of ink within vaporization chamber 56 are ejected through nozzle opening 34 (e.g., substantially normal to the plane of firing resistor 52) and toward print medium 36 upon energizing of firing resistor 52.

Example embodiments of printhead dies 40 include a thermal printhead, a piezoelectric printhead, an electrostatic printhead, or any other type of fluid 10 ejection device known in the art that can be integrated into a multi-layer structure. Substrate 44 is formed, for example, of silicon, glass, ceramic, or a stable polymer and thin-film structure 48 is formed to include one or more passivation or insulation layers of silicon dioxide, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, tantalum, polysilicon glass, or other suitable material. Thin-film structure 48, 15 also, includes at least one conductive layer, which defines firing resistor 52 and leads 58. In one embodiment, the conductive layer comprises, for example, aluminum, gold, tantalum, tantalum-aluminum, or other metal or metal alloy. In one embodiment, firing cell circuitry, such as described in detail below, is implemented in substrate and thin-film layers, such as substrate 44 and thin-film 20 structure 48.

In one embodiment, orifice layer 50 comprises a photoimageable epoxy resin, for example, an epoxy referred to as SU8, marketed by Micro-Chem, Newton, MA. Exemplary techniques for fabricating orifice layer 50 with SU8 or other polymers are described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 6,162,589, which is 25 herein incorporated by reference. In one embodiment, orifice layer 50 is formed of two separate layers referred to as a barrier layer (e.g., a dry film photo resist barrier layer) and a metal orifice layer (e.g., a nickel, copper, iron/nickel alloys, palladium, gold, or rhodium layer) formed over the barrier layer. Other suitable materials, however, can be employed to form orifice layer 50.

30 Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating drop generators 60 located along ink feed slot 46 in one embodiment of printhead die 40. Ink feed slot 46 includes opposing ink feed slot sides 46a and 46b. Drop generators 60 are disposed

along each of the opposing ink feed slot sides 46a and 46b. A total of n drop generators 60 are located along ink feed slot 46, with m drop generators 60 located along ink feed slot side 46a, and n – m drop generators 60 located along ink feed slot side 46b. In one embodiment, n equals 200 drop generators 60 located along ink feed slot 46 and m equals 100 drop generators 60 located along each of the opposing ink feed slot sides 46a and 46b. In other embodiments, any suitable number of drop generators 60 can be disposed along ink feed slot 46.

Ink feed slot 46 provides ink to each of the n drop generators 60 disposed along ink feed slot 46. Each of the n drop generators 60 includes a firing resistor 52, a vaporization chamber 56 and a nozzle 34. Each of the n vaporization chambers 56 is fluidically coupled to ink feed slot 46 through at least one ink feed channel 54. The firing resistors 52 of drop generators 60 are energized in a controlled sequence to eject fluid from vaporization chambers 56 and through nozzles 34 to print an image on print medium 36.

Figure 4 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of a firing cell 70 employed in one embodiment of printhead die 40. Firing cell 70 includes a firing resistor 52, a resistor drive switch 72, and a memory circuit 74. Firing resistor 52 is part of a drop generator 60. Drive switch 72 and memory circuit 74 are part of the circuitry that controls the application of electrical current through firing resistor 52. Firing cell 70 is formed in thin-film structure 48 and on substrate 44.

In one embodiment, firing resistor 52 is a thin-film resistor and drive switch 72 is a field effect transistor (FET). Firing resistor 52 is electrically coupled to a fire line 76 and the drain-source path of drive switch 72. The drain-source path of drive switch 72 is also electrically coupled to a reference line 78 that is coupled to a reference voltage, such as ground. The gate of drive switch 72 is electrically coupled to memory circuit 74 that controls the state of drive switch 72.

Memory circuit 74 is electrically coupled to a data line 80 and enable lines 82. Data line 80 receives a data signal that represents part of an image and enable lines 82 receive enable signals to control operation of memory circuit 74. Memory circuit 74 stores one bit of data as it is enabled by the

enable signals. The logic level of the stored data bit sets the state (e.g., on or off, conducting or non-conducting) of drive switch 72. The enable signals can include one or more select signals and one or more address signals.

- Fire line 76 receives an energy signal comprising energy pulses and
- 5 provides an energy pulse to firing resistor 52. In one embodiment, the energy pulses are provided by electronic controller 30 to have timed starting times and timed duration to provide a proper amount of energy to heat and vaporize fluid in the vaporization chamber 56 of a drop generator 60. If drive switch 72 is on (conducting), the energy pulse heats firing resistor 52 to heat and eject fluid
- 10 from drop generator 60. If drive switch 72 is off (non-conducting), the energy pulse does not heat firing resistor 52 and the fluid remains in drop generator 60.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment of an inkjet printhead firing cell array, indicated at 100. Firing cell array 100 includes a plurality of firing cells 70 arranged into n fire groups 102a-102n. In one embodiment, firing cells 70 are arranged into six fire groups 102a-102n. In other embodiments, firing cells 70 can be arranged into any suitable number of fire groups 102a-102n, such as four or more fire groups 102a-102n.

The firing cells 70 in array 100 are schematically arranged into L rows and m columns. The L rows of firing cells 70 are electrically coupled to enable

20 lines 104 that receive enable signals. Each row of firing cells 70, referred to herein as a row subgroup or subgroup of firing cells 70, is electrically coupled to one set of subgroup enable lines 106a-106L. The subgroup enable lines 106a-106L receive subgroup enable signals SG1, SG2, ... SG_L that enable the corresponding subgroup of firing cells 70.

25 The m columns are electrically coupled to m data lines 108a-108m that receive data signals D1, D2 ... D_m, respectively. Each of the m columns includes firing cells 70 in each of the n fire groups 102a-102n and each column of firing cells 70, referred to herein as a data line group or data group, is electrically coupled to one of the data lines 108a-108m. In other words, each of

30 the data lines 108a-108m is electrically coupled to each of the firing cells 70 in one column, including firing cells 70 in each of the fire groups 102a-102n. For example, data line 108a is electrically coupled to each of the firing cells 70 in

the far left column, including firing cells 70 in each of the fire groups 102a-102n. Data line 108b is electrically coupled to each of the firing cells 70 in the adjacent column and so on, over to and including data line 108m that is electrically coupled to each of the firing cells 70 in the far right column, including firing cells 5 70 in each of the fire groups 102a-102n.

In one embodiment, array 100 is arranged into six fire groups 102a-102n and each of the six fire groups 102a-102n includes 13 subgroups and eight data line groups. In other embodiments, array 100 can be arranged into any suitable number of fire groups 102a-102n and into any suitable number of subgroups 10 10 and data line groups. In any embodiment, fire groups 102a-102n are not limited to having the same number of subgroups and data line groups. Instead, each of the fire groups 102a-102n can have a different number of subgroups and/or data line groups as compared to any other fire group 102a-102n. In addition, each subgroup can have a different number of firing cells 70 as compared to 15 any other subgroup, and each data line group can have a different number of firing cells 70 as compared to any other data line group.

The firing cells 70 in each of the fire groups 102a-102n are electrically coupled to one of the fire lines 110a-110n. In fire group 102a, each of the firing cells 70 is electrically coupled to fire line 110a that receives fire signal or energy 20 signal FIRE1. In fire group 102b, each of the firing cells 70 is electrically coupled to fire line 110b that receives fire signal or energy signal FIRE2 and so on, up to and including fire group 102n wherein each of the firing cells 70 is electrically coupled to fire line 110n that receives fire signal or energy signal FIREn. In addition, each of the firing cells 70 in each of the fire groups 102a- 25 102n is electrically coupled to a common reference line 112 that is tied to ground.

In operation, subgroup enable signals SG1, SG2, ... SG_L are provided on subgroup enable lines 106a-106L to enable one subgroup of firing cells 70. The enabled firing cells 70 store data signals D1, D2 ... D_m provided on data lines 30 108a-108m. The data signals D1, D2 ... D_m are stored in memory circuits 74 of enabled firing cells 70. Each of the stored data signals D1, D2 ... D_m sets the

state of drive switch 72 in one of the enabled firing cells 70. The drive switch 72 is set to conduct or not conduct based on the stored data signal value.

After the states of the selected drive switches 72 are set, an energy signal FIRE1-FIREn is provided on the fire line 110a-110n corresponding to the 5 fire group 102a-102n that includes the selected subgroup of firing cells 70. The energy signal FIRE1-FIREn includes an energy pulse. The energy pulse is provided on the selected fire line 110a-110n to energize firing resistors 52 in firing cells 70 that have conducting drive switches 72. The energized firing resistors 52 heat and eject ink onto print medium 36 to print an image 10 represented by data signals D1, D2 ... Dm. The process of enabling a subgroup of firing cells 70, storing data signals D1, D2 ... Dm in the enabled subgroup and providing an energy signal FIRE1-FIREn to energize firing resistors 52 in the enabled subgroup continues until printing stops.

In one embodiment, as an energy signal FIRE1-FIREn is provided to a 15 selected fire group 102a-102n, subgroup enable signals SG1, SG2, ... SG_L change to select and enable another subgroup in a different fire group 102a-102n. The newly enabled subgroup stores data signals D1, D2 ... Dm provided on data lines 108a-108m and an energy signal FIRE1-FIREn is provided on one of the fire lines 110a-110n to energize firing resistors 52 in the newly enabled 20 firing cells 70. At any one time, only one subgroup of firing cells 70 is enabled by subgroup enable signals SG1, SG2, ... SG_L to store data signals D1, D2 ... Dm provided on data lines 108a-108m. In this aspect, data signals D1, D2 ... Dm on data lines 108a-108m are timed division multiplexed data signals. Also, only one subgroup in a selected fire group 102a-102n includes drive switches 25 72 that are set to conduct while an energy signal FIRE1-FIREn is provided to the selected fire group 102a-102n. However, energy signals FIRE1-FIREn provided to different fire groups 102a-102n can and do overlap.

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment of a pre-charged firing cell 120. Pre-charged firing cell 120 is one embodiment of firing 30 cell 70. The pre-charged firing cell 120 includes a drive switch 172 electrically coupled to a firing resistor 52. In one embodiment, drive switch 172 is a FET including a drain-source path electrically coupled at one end to one terminal of

firing resistor 52 and at the other end to a reference line 122. The reference line 122 is tied to a reference voltage, such as ground. The other terminal of firing resistor 52 is electrically coupled to a fire line 124 that receives a fire signal or energy signal FIRE including energy pulses. The energy pulses energize firing 5 resistor 52 if drive switch 172 is on (conducting).

The gate of drive switch 172 forms a storage node capacitance 126 that functions as a memory element to store data pursuant to the sequential activation of a pre-charge transistor 128 and a select transistor 130. The drain-source path and gate of pre-charge transistor 128 are electrically coupled to a 10 pre-charge line 132 that receives a pre-charge signal. The gate of drive switch 172 is electrically coupled to the drain-source path of pre-charge transistor 128 and the drain-source path of select transistor 130. The gate of select transistor 130 is electrically coupled to a select line 134 that receives a select signal. The storage node capacitance 126 is shown in dashed lines, as it is part of drive 15 switch 172. Alternatively, a capacitor separate from drive switch 172 can be used as a memory element.

A data transistor 136, a first address transistor 138 and a second address transistor 140 include drain-source paths that are electrically coupled in parallel. The parallel combination of data transistor 136, first address transistor 138 and 20 second address transistor 140 is electrically coupled between the drain-source path of select transistor 130 and reference line 122. The serial circuit including select transistor 130 coupled to the parallel combination of data transistor 136, first address transistor 138 and second address transistor 140 is electrically coupled across node capacitance 126 of drive switch 172. The gate of data 25 transistor 136 is electrically coupled to data line 142 that receives data signals ~DATA. The gate of first address transistor 138 is electrically coupled to an address line 144 that receives address signals ~ADDRESS1 and the gate of second address transistor 140 is electrically coupled to a second address line 146 that receives address signals ~ADDRESS2. The data signals ~DATA and 30 address signals ~ADDRESS1 and ~ADDRESS2 are active when low as indicated by the tilda (~) at the beginning of the signal name. The node

capacitance 126, pre-charge transistor 128, select transistor 130, data transistor 136 and address transistors 138 and 140 form a memory cell.

In operation, node capacitance 126 is pre-charged through pre-charge transistor 128 by providing a high level voltage pulse on pre-charge line 132. In

- 5 one embodiment, after the high level voltage pulse on pre-charge line 132, a data signal ~DATA is provided on data line 142 to set the state of data transistor 136 and address signals ~ADDRESS1 and ~ADDRESS2 are provided on address lines 144 and 146 to set the states of first address transistor 138 and second address transistor 140. A voltage pulse of sufficient magnitude is
10 provided on select line 134 to turn on select transistor 130 and node capacitance 126 discharges if data transistor 136, first address transistor 138 and/or second address transistor 140 is on. Alternatively, node capacitance 126 remains charged if data transistor 136, first address transistor 138 and second address transistor 140 are all off.

15 Pre-charged firing cell 120 is an addressed firing cell if both address signals ~ADDRESS1 and ~ADDRESS2 are low and node capacitance 126 either discharges if data signal ~DATA is high or remains charged if data signal ~DATA is low. Pre-charged firing cell 120 is not an addressed firing cell if at least one of the address signals ~ADDRESS1 and ~ADDRESS2 is high and

- 20 node capacitance 126 discharges regardless of the data signal ~DATA voltage level. The first and second address transistors 136 and 138 comprise an address decoder, and data transistor 136 controls the voltage level on node capacitance 126 if pre-charged firing cell 120 is addressed.

Pre-charged firing cell 120 may utilize any number of other topologies or
25 arrangements, as long as the operational relationships described above are maintained. For example, an OR gate may be coupled to address lines 144 and 146, the output of which is coupled to a single transistor.

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment of an inkjet printhead firing cell array 200. Firing cell array 200 includes a plurality of pre-

- 30 charged firing cells 120 arranged into six-fire groups 202a-202f. The pre-charged firing cells 120 in each fire group 202a-202f are schematically arranged into 13 rows and eight columns. The fire groups 202a-202f and pre-charged

firing cells 120 in array 200 are schematically arranged into 78 rows and eight columns, although the number of pre-charged firing cells and their layout may vary as desired.

- The eight columns of pre-charged firing cells 120 are electrically coupled
- 5 to eight data lines 208a-208h that receive data signals ~D1, ~D2 ... ~D8, respectively. Each of the eight columns, referred to herein as a data line group or data group, includes pre-charged firing cells 120 in each of the six fire groups 202a-202f. Each of the firing cells 120 in each column of pre-charged firing cells 120 is electrically coupled to one of the data lines 208a-208h. All pre-
- 10 charged firing cells 120 in a data line group are electrically coupled to the same data line 208a-208h that is electrically coupled to the gates of the data transistors 136 in the pre-charged firing cells 120 in the column.

- Data line 208a is electrically coupled to each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in the far left column, including pre-charged firing cells in each of the
- 15 fire groups 202a-202f. Data line 208b is electrically coupled to each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in the adjacent column and so on, over to and including data line 208h that is electrically coupled to each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in the far right column, including pre-charged firing cells 120 in each of the fire groups 202a-202f.

- 20 The rows of pre-charged firing cells 120 are electrically coupled to address lines 206a-206g that receive address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7, respectively. Each pre-charged firing cell 120 in a row of pre-charged firing cells 120, referred to herein as a row subgroup or subgroup of pre-charged firing cells 120, is electrically coupled to two of the address lines 206a-206g. All pre-
- 25 charged firing cells 120 in a row subgroup are electrically coupled to the same two address lines 206a-206g.

- The subgroups of the fire groups 202a-202f are identified as subgroups SG1-1 through SG1-13 in fire group one (FG1) 202a, subgroups SG2-1 through SG2-13 in fire group two (FG2) 202b and so on, up to and including subgroups
- 30 SG6-1 through SG6-13 in fire group six (FG6) 202f. In other embodiments, each fire group 202a-202f can include any suitable number of subgroups, such as 14 or more subgroups.

- Each subgroup of pre-charged firing cells 120 is electrically coupled to two address lines 206a-206g. The two address lines 206a-206g corresponding to a subgroup are electrically coupled to the first and second address transistors 138 and 140 in all pre-charged firing cells 120 of the subgroup. One address line 206a-206g is electrically coupled to the gate of one of the first and second address transistors 138 and 140 and the other address line 206a-206g is electrically coupled to the gate of the other one of the first and second address transistors 138 and 140. The address lines 206a-206g receive address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 and are coupled to provide the address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 to the subgroups of the array 200 as follows:
- 5 line 206a-206g is electrically coupled to the gate of one of the first and second address transistors 138 and 140 and the other address line 206a-206g is electrically coupled to the gate of the other one of the first and second address transistors 138 and 140. The address lines 206a-206g receive address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 and are coupled to provide the address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 to the subgroups of the array 200 as follows:
 - 10 ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7

Row Subgroup Address Signals	Row Subgroups
~A1, ~A2	SG1-1, SG2-1 ... SG6-1
~A1, ~A3	SG1-2, SG2-2 ... SG6-2
~A1, ~A4	SG1-3, SG2-3 ... SG6-3
~A1, ~A5	SG1-4, SG2-4 ... SG6-4
~A1, ~A6	SG1-5, SG2-5 ... SG6-5
~A1, ~A7	SG1-6, SG2-6 ... SG6-6
~A2, ~A3	SG1-7, SG2-7 ... SG6-7
~A2, ~A4	SG1-8, SG2-8 ... SG6-8
~A2, ~A5	SG1-9, SG2-9 ... SG6-9
~A2, ~A6	SG1-10, SG2-10 ... SG6-10
~A2, ~A7	SG1-11, SG2-11 ... SG6-11
~A3, ~A4	SG1-12, SG2-12 ... SG6-12
~A3, ~A5	SG1-13, SG2-13 ... SG6-13

- Subgroups of pre-charged firing cells 120 are addressed by providing address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 on address lines 206a-206g. In one embodiment, the address lines 206a-206g are electrically coupled to one or more address generators provided on printhead die 40.
- 15 Pre-charge lines 210a-210f receive pre-charge signals PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 and provide the pre-charge signals PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 to

Pre-charge lines 210a-210f receive pre-charge signals PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 and provide the pre-charge signals PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 to

corresponding fire groups 202a-202f. Pre-charge line 210a is electrically coupled to all of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG1 202a. Pre-charge line 210b is electrically coupled to all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG2 202b and so on, up to and including pre-charge line 210f that is electrically coupled to all 5 pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG6 202f. Each of the pre-charge lines 210a-210f is electrically coupled to the gate and drain-source path of all of the pre-charge transistors 128 in the corresponding fire group 202a-202f, and all pre-charged firing cells 120 in a fire group 202a-202f are electrically coupled to only one pre-charge line 210a-210f. Thus, the node capacitances 126 of all pre-10 charged firing cells 120 in a fire group 202a-202f are charged by providing the corresponding pre-charge signal PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 to the corresponding pre-charge line 210a-210f.

Select lines 212a-212f receive select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 and provide the select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 to corresponding fire groups 15 202a-202f. Select line 212a is electrically coupled to all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG1 202a. Select line 212b is electrically coupled to all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG2 202b and so on, up to and including select line 212f that is electrically coupled to all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG6 202f. Each of the select lines 212a-212f is electrically coupled to the gate of all of the select 20 transistors 130 in the corresponding fire group 202a-202f, and all pre-charged firing cells 120 in a fire group 202a-202f are electrically coupled to only one select line 212a-212f.

Fire lines 214a-214f receive fire signals or energy signals FIRE1, FIRE2 ... FIRE6 and provide the energy signals FIRE1, FIRE2 ... FIRE6 to 25 corresponding fire groups 202a-202f. Fire line 214a is electrically coupled to all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG1 202a. Fire line 214b is electrically coupled to all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG2 202b and so on, up to and including fire line 214f that is electrically coupled to all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG6 202f. Each of the fire lines 214a-214f is electrically coupled to all of the firing 30 resistors 52 in the corresponding fire group 202a-202f, and all pre-charged firing cells 120 in a fire group 202a-202f are electrically coupled to only one fire line 214a-214f. The fire lines 214a-214f are electrically coupled to external supply

circuitry by appropriate interface pads. (See, Figure 25). All pre-charged firing cells 120 in array 200 are electrically coupled to a reference line 216 that is tied to a reference voltage, such as ground. Thus, the pre-charged firing cells 120 in a row subgroup of pre-charged firing cells 120 are electrically coupled to the

5 same address lines 206a-206g, pre-charge line 210a-210f, select line 212a-212f and fire line 214a-214f.

In operation, in one embodiment fire groups 202a-202f are selected to fire in succession. FG1 202a is selected before FG2 202b, which is selected before FG3 and so on, up to FG6 202f. After FG6 202f, the fire group cycle

10 starts over with FG1 202a. However, other sequences, and non-sequential selections may be utilized.

The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 cycle through the 13 row subgroup addresses before repeating a row subgroup address. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 provided on address lines 206a-206g are set to one row subgroup address during each cycle through the fire groups 202a-202f. The address signals ~A1 ~A2 ... ~A7 select one row subgroup in each of the fire groups 202a-202f for one cycle through the fire groups 202a-202f. For the next cycle through fire groups 202a-202f, the address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 are changed to select another row subgroup in each of the fire groups 202a-202f.

15 This continues up to the address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 selecting the last row subgroup in fire groups 202a-202f. After the last row subgroup, address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 select the first row subgroup to begin the address cycle over again.

20

In another aspect of operation, one of the fire groups 202a-202f is operated by providing a pre-charge signal PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 on the pre-charge line 210a-210f of the one fire group 202a-202f. The pre-charge signal PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 defines a pre-charge time interval or period during which time the node capacitance 126 on each drive switch 172 in the one fire group 202a-202f is charged to a high voltage level, to pre-charge the one fire group

25 202a-202f.

Address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 are provided on address lines 206a-206g to address one row subgroup in each of the fire groups 202a-202f,

including one row subgroup in the pre-charged fire group 202a-202f. Data signals ~D1, ~D2 ... ~D8 are provided on data lines 208a-208h to provide data to all fire groups 202a-202f, including the addressed row subgroup in the pre-charged fire group 202a-202f.

- 5 Next, a select signal SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 is provided on the select line 212a-212f of the pre-charged fire group 202a-202f to select the pre-charged fire group 202a-202f. The select signal SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 defines a discharge time interval for discharging the node capacitance 126 on each drive switch 172 in a pre-charged firing cell 120 that is either not in the addressed row subgroup
10 in the selected fire group 202a-202f or addressed in the selected fire group 202a-202f and receiving a high level data signal ~D1, ~D2 ... ~D8. The node capacitance 126 does not discharge in pre-charged firing cells 120 that are addressed in the selected fire group 202a-202f and receiving a low level data signal ~D1, ~D2 ... ~D8. A high voltage level on the node capacitance 126
15 turns the drive switch 172 on (conducting).

After drive switches 172 in the selected fire group 202a-202f are set to conduct or not conduct, an energy pulse or voltage pulse is provided on the fire line 214a-214f of the selected fire group 202a-202f. Pre-charged firing cells 120 that have conducting drive switches 172, conduct current through the firing
20 resistor 52 to heat ink and eject ink from the corresponding drop generator 60.

With fire groups 202a-202f operated in succession, the select signal SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 for one fire group 202a-202f is used as the pre-charge signal PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 for the next fire group 202a-202f. The pre-charge signal PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 for one fire group 202a-202f precedes the select
25 signal SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 and energy signal FIRE1, FIRE2 ... FIRE6 for the one fire group 202a-202f. After the pre-charge signal PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6, data signals ~D1, ~D2 ... ~D8 are multiplexed in time and stored in the addressed row subgroup of the one fire group 202a-202f by the select signal SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6. The select signal SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 for the selected
30 fire group 202a-202f is also the pre-charge signal PRE1, PRE2 ... PRE6 for the next fire group 202a-202f. After the select signal SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 for the selected fire group 202a-202f is complete, the select signal SEL1, SEL2 ...

SEL6 for the next fire group 202a-202f is provided. Pre-charged firing cells 120 in the selected subgroup fire or heat ink based on the stored data signal ~D1, ~D2 ... ~D8 as the energy signal FIRE1, FIRE2 ... FIRE6, including an energy pulse, is provided to the selected fire group 202a-202f.

- 5 Figure 8 is a timing diagram illustrating the operation of one embodiment of firing cell array 200. Fire groups 202a-202f are selected in succession to energize pre-charged firing cells 120 based on data signals ~D1, ~D2 ... ~D8, indicated at 300. The data signals ~D1, ~D2 ... ~D8 at 300 are changed depending on the nozzles that are to eject fluid, indicated at 302, for each row
- 10 subgroup address and fire group 202a-202f combination. Address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 at 304 are provided on address lines 206a-206g to address one row subgroup from each of the fire groups 202a-202f. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 at 304 are set to one address, indicated at 306, for one cycle through fire groups 202a-202f. After the cycle is complete, the address signals
- 15 ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 at 304 are changed at 308 to address a different row subgroup from each of the fire groups 202a-202f. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 at 304 increment through the row subgroups to address the row subgroups in sequential order from one to 13 and back to one. In other embodiments, address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 at 304 can be set to address row subgroups
- 20 in any suitable order.

During a cycle through fire groups 202a-202f, select line 212f coupled to FG6 202f and pre-charge line 210a coupled to FG1 202a receive SEL6/PRE1 signal 309, including SEL6/PRE1 signal pulse 310. In one embodiment, the select line 212f and pre-charge line 210a are electrically coupled together to receive the same signal. In another embodiment, the select line 212f and pre-charge line 210a are not electrically coupled together, but receive similar signals.

The SEL6/PRE1 signal pulse at 310 on pre-charge line 210a, pre-charges all firing cells 120 in FG1 202a. The node capacitance 126 for each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG1 202a is charged to a high voltage level. The node capacitances 126 for pre-charged firing cells 120 in one row subgroup SG1-K, indicated at 311, are pre-charged to a high voltage level at 312. The

row subgroup address at 306 selects subgroup SG1-K, and a data signal set at 314 is provided to data transistors 136 in all pre-charged firing cells 120 of all fire groups 202a-202f, including the address selected row subgroup SG1-K.

- The select line 212a for FG1 202a and pre-charge line 210b for FG2 202b receive the SEL1/PRE2 signal 315, including the SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse 316. The SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse 316 on select line 212a turns on the select transistor 130 in each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG1 202a. The node capacitance 126 is discharged in all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG1 202a that are not in the address selected row subgroup SG1-K. In the address selected row subgroup SG1-K, data at 314 are stored, indicated at 318, in the node capacitances 126 of the drive switches 172 in row subgroup SG1-K to either turn the drive switch on (conducting) or off (non-conducting).

- The SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse at 316 on pre-charge line 210b, pre-charges all firing cells 120 in FG2 202b. The node capacitance 126 for each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG2 202b is charged to a high voltage level. The node capacitances 126 for pre-charged firing cells 120 in one row subgroup SG2-K, indicated at 319, are pre-charged to a high voltage level at 320. The row subgroup address at 306 selects subgroup SG2-K, and a data signal set at 328 is provided to data transistors 136 in all pre-charged firing cells 120 of all fire groups 202a-202f, including the address selected row subgroup SG2-K.

- The fire line 214a receives energy signal FIRE1, indicated at 323, including an energy pulse at 322 to energize firing resistors 52 in pre-charged firing cells 120 that have conductive drive switches 172 in FG1 202a. The FIRE1 energy pulse 322 goes high while the SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse 316 is high and while the node capacitance 126 on non-conducting drive switches 172 are being actively pulled low, indicated on energy signal FIRE1 323 at 324. Switching the energy pulse 322 high while the node capacitances 126 are actively pulled low, prevents the node capacitances 126 from being inadvertently charged through the drive switch 172 as the energy pulse 322 goes high. The SEL1/PRE2 signal 315 goes low and the energy pulse 322 is provided to FG1 202a for a predetermined time to heat ink and eject the ink

through nozzles 34 corresponding to the conducting pre-charged firing cells 120.

The select line 212b for FG2 202b and pre-charge line 210c for FG3 202c receive SEL2/PRE3 signal 325, including SEL2/PRE3 signal pulse 326.

- 5 After the SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse 316 goes low and while the energy pulse 322 is high, the SEL2/PRE3 signal pulse 326 on select line 212b turns on select transistor 130 in each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG2 202b. The node capacitance 126 is discharged on all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG2 202b that are not in the address selected row subgroup SG2-K. Data signal set 328 for subgroup SG2-K is stored in the pre-charged firing cells 120 of subgroup SG2-K, indicated at 330, to either turn the drive switches 172 on (conducting) or off (non-conducting). The SEL2/PRE3 signal pulse on pre-charge line 210c pre-charges all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG3 202c.

Fire line 214b receives energy signal FIRE2, indicated at 331, including energy pulse 332, to energize firing resistors 52 in pre-charged firing cells 120 of FG2 202b that have conducting drive switches 172. The FIRE2 energy pulse 332 goes high while the SEL2/PRE3 signal pulse 326 is high, indicated at 334. The SEL2/PRE3 signal pulse 326 goes low and the FIRE2 energy pulse 332 remains high to heat and eject ink from the corresponding drop generator 60.

20 After the SEL2/PRE3 signal pulse 326 goes low and while the energy pulse 332 is high, a SEL3/PRE4 signal is provided to select FG3 202c and pre-charge FG4 202d. The process of pre-charging, selecting and providing an energy signal, including an energy pulse, continues up to and including FG6 202f.

25 The SEL5/PRE6 signal pulse on pre-charge line 210f, pre-charges all firing cells 120 in FG6 202f. The node capacitance 126 for each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG6 202f is charged to a high voltage level. The node capacitances 126 for pre-charged firing cells 120 in one row subgroup SG6-K, indicated at 339, are pre-charged to a high voltage level at 341. The 30 row subgroup address at 306 selects subgroup SG6-K, and data signal set 338 is provided to data transistors 136 in all pre-charged firing cells 120 of all fire groups 202a-202f, including the address selected row subgroup SG6-K.

The select line 212f for FG6 202f and pre-charge line 210a for FG1 202a receive a second SEL6/PRE1 signal pulse at 336. The second SEL6/PRE1 signal pulse 336 on select line 212f turns on the select transistor 130 in each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG6 202f. The node capacitance 126 is
5 discharged in all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG6 202f that are not in the address selected row subgroup SG6-K. In the address selected row subgroup SG6-K, data 338 are stored at 340 in the node capacitances 126 of each drive switch 172 to either turn the drive switch on or off.

The SEL6/PRE1 signal on pre-charge line 210a, pre-charges node
10 capacitances 126 in all firing cells 120 in FG1 202a, including firing cells 120 in row subgroup SG1-K, indicated at 342, to a high voltage level. The firing cells 120 in FG1 202a are pre-charged while the address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 304 select row subgroups SG1-K, SG2-K and on, up to row subgroup SG6-K.

The fire line 214f receives energy signal FIRE6, indicated at 343,
15 including an energy pulse at 344 to energize fire resistors 52 in pre-charged firing cells 120 that have conductive drive switches 172 in FG6 202f. The energy pulse 344 goes high while the SEL6/PRE1 signal pulse 336 is high and node capacitances 126 on non-conducting drive switches 172 are being actively pulled low, indicated at 346. Switching the energy pulse 344 high while the
20 node capacitances 126 are actively pulled low, prevents the node capacitances 126 from being inadvertently charged through drive switch 172 as the energy pulse 344 goes high. The SEL6/PRE1 signal pulse 336 goes low and the energy pulse 344 is maintained high for a predetermined time to heat ink and eject ink through nozzles 34 corresponding to the conducting pre-charged firing
25 cells 120.

After the SEL6/PRE1 signal pulse 336 goes low and while the energy pulse 344 is high, address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 308 are changed at 308 to select another set of subgroups SG1-K+1, SG2-K+1 and so on, up to SG6-K+1. The select line 212a for FG1 202a and pre-charge line 210b for FG2 202b
30 receive a SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse, indicated at 348. The SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse 348 on select line 212a turns on the select transistor 130 in each of the pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG1 202a. The node capacitance 126 is

discharged in all pre-charged firing cells 120 in FG1 202a that are not in the address selected subgroup SG1-K+1. Data signal set 350 for row subgroup SG1-K+1 is stored in the pre-charged firing cells 120 of subgroup SG1-K+1 to either turn drive switches 172 on or off. The SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse 348 on 5 pre-charge line 210b pre-charges all firing cells 120 in FG2 202b.

The fire line 214a receives energy pulse 352 to energize firing resistors 52 and pre-charged firing cells 120 of FG1 202a that have conducting drive switches 172. The energy pulse 352 goes high while the SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse at 348 is high. The SEL1/PRE2 signal pulse 348 goes low and the energy 10 pulse 352 remains high to heat and eject ink from corresponding drop generators 60. The process continues until printing is complete.

Figure 9 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of an address generator 400 in printhead die 40. The address generator 400 includes a shift register 402, a direction circuit 404 and a logic array 406. The shift register 402 15 is electrically coupled to direction circuit 404 through direction control lines 408. Also, shift register 402 is electrically coupled to logic array 406 through shift register output lines 410a-410m.

In the embodiments described below, address generator 400 provides address signals to firing cells 120. In one embodiment, the address generator 20 400 receives external signals, see Figure 25, including a control signal CSYNC and six timing signals T1-T6, and in response provides seven address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7. The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 are active when they are in the low voltage level, as indicated by the preceding tilda on each signal name. In one embodiment, timing signals T1-T6 are provided on select lines 25 (e.g., select lines 212a-212f shown in Figure 7). Address generator 400 is one embodiment of a control circuit configured to respond to a control signal (e.g., CSYNC) to initiate a sequence (e.g., a sequence of addresses ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A7 in forward or reverse order) to enable the firing cells 120 for activation.

The address generator 400 includes resistor divide networks 412, 414 30 and 416 that receive timing signals T2, T4 and T6. Resistor divide network 412 receives timing signal T2 through timing signal line 418 and divides down the voltage level of timing signal T2 to provide a reduced voltage level T2 timing

- signal on first evaluation signal line 420. Resistor divide network 414 receives timing signal T4 through timing signal line 422 and divides down the voltage level of timing signal T4 to provide a reduced voltage level T4 timing signal on second evaluation signal line 424. Resistor divide network 416 receives timing signal
- 5 T6 through timing signal line 426 and divides down the voltage level of timing signal T6 to provide a reduced voltage level T6 timing signal on third evaluation signal line 428.

The shift register 402 receives control signal CSYNC through control signal line 430 and direction signals through direction signal lines 408. Also,

10 shift register 402 receives timing signal T1 through timing signal line 432 as first pre-charge signal PRE1. The reduced voltage level T2 timing signal is received through first evaluation signal line 420 as first evaluation signal EVAL1. Timing signal T3 is received through timing signal line 434 as second pre-charge signal PRE2, and the reduced voltage level T4 timing signal is received through

15 second evaluation signal line 424 as second evaluation signal EVAL2. The shift register 402 provides shift register output signals SO1-SO13 on shift register output lines 410a-410m.

Shift register 402 includes thirteen shift register cells 403a-403m that provide the thirteen shift register output signals SO1-SO13. Each shift register

20 cell 403a-403m provides one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13. The thirteen shift register cells 403a-403m are electrically coupled in series to provide shifting in the forward direction and the reverse direction. In other embodiments, shift register 402 can include any suitable number of shift register cells 403 to provide any suitable number of shift register output signals, to

25 provide any number of desired address signals.

Shift register cell 403a provides shift register output signal SO1 on shift register output line 410a. Shift register cell 403b provides shift register output signal SO2 on shift register output line 410b. Shift register cell 403c provides shift register output signal SO3 on shift register output line 410c. Shift register

30 cell 403d provides shift register output signal SO4 on shift register output line 410d. Shift register cell 403e provides shift register output signal SO5 on shift register output line 410e. Shift register cell 403f provides shift register output

signal SO6 on shift register output line 410f. Shift register cell 403g provides shift register output signal SO7 on shift register output line 410g. Shift register cell 403h provides shift register output signal SO8 on shift register output line 410h. Shift register cell 403i provides shift register output signal SO9 on shift 5 register output line 410i. Shift register cell 403j provides shift register output signal SO10 on shift register output line 410j. Shift register cell 403k provides shift register output signal SO11 on shift register output line 410k. Shift register cell 403l provides shift register output signal SO12 on shift register output line 410l and shift register cell 403m provides shift register output signal SO13 on 10 shift register output line 410m.

The direction circuit 404 receives control signal CSYNC on control signal line 430. Timing signal T3 is received on timing signal line 434 as fourth pre-charge signal PRE4. The reduced voltage level T4 timing signal is received on evaluation signal line 424 as fourth evaluation signal EVAL4. Timing signal T5 15 is received on timing signal line 436 as third pre-charge signal PRE3, and the reduced voltage level T6 timing signal is received on evaluation signal line 428 as third evaluation signal EVAL3. The direction circuit 404 provides direction signals to shift register 402 through direction signal lines 408.

The logic array 406 includes address line pre-charge transistors 438a-20 438g, address evaluation transistors 440a-440m, evaluation prevention transistors 442a and 442b, and logic evaluation pre-charge transistor 444. Also, logic array 406 includes address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 that decode shift register output signals SO1-SO13 on shift register output lines 410a-410m to provide address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7. The logic array 406 includes 25 address one transistors 446a and 446b, address two transistors 448a and 448b, address three transistors 450a and 450b, address four transistors 452a and 452b, address five transistors 454a and 454b, address six transistors 456a and 456b, address seven transistors 458a and 458b, address eight transistors 460a and 460b, address nine transistors 462a and 462b, address ten transistors 464a 30 and 464b, address eleven transistors 466a and 466b, address twelve transistors 468a and 468b and address thirteen transistors 470a and 470b.

The address line pre-charge transistors 438a-438g are electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434 and address lines 472a-472g. The gate and one side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438a are electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434. The other side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438a is electrically coupled to address line 472a. The gate and one side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438b are electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434. The other side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438b is electrically coupled to address line 472b. The gate and one side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438c are electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434. The other side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438c is electrically coupled to address line 472c. The gate and one side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438d are electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434. The other side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438d is electrically coupled to address line 472d. The gate and one side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438e are electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434. The other side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438e is electrically coupled to address line 472e. The gate and one side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438f are electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434. The other side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438f is electrically coupled to address line 472f. The gate and one side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438g are electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434. The other side of the drain-source path of address line pre-charge transistor 438g is electrically coupled to address line 472g. In one embodiment, address line pre-charge transistors 438a-438g are electrically coupled to T4 signal line 422, instead of T3 signal line 434. The T4 signal line 422 is electrically coupled to the gate and one side of the drain-source path of each of the address line pre-charge transistors 438a-438g.

30 The gate of each of the address evaluation transistors 440a-440m is electrically coupled to logic evaluation signal line 474. One side of the drain-source path of each of the address evaluation transistors 440a-440m is

- electrically coupled to ground. In addition, the drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440a is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476a. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440b is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476b. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 5 440c is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476c. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440d is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476d. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440e is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476e. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440f is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476f. The drain-source 10 path of address evaluation transistor 440g is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476g. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440h is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476h. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440i is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476i. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440j is electrically coupled to 15 evaluation line 476j. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440k is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476k. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440l is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476l. The drain-source path of address evaluation transistor 440m is electrically coupled to evaluation line 476m.
- 20 The gate and one side of the drain-source path of logic evaluation pre-charge transistor 444 are electrically coupled to T5 signal line 436 and the other side of the drain-source path is electrically coupled to logic evaluation signal line 474. The gate of evaluation prevention transistor 442a is electrically coupled to T3 signal line 434. The drain-source path of evaluation prevention transistor 25 442a is electrically coupled on one side to logic evaluation signal line 474 and on the other side to the reference at 478. The gate of evaluation prevention transistor 442b is electrically coupled to T4 signal line 422. The drain-source path of evaluation prevention transistor 442b is electrically coupled on one side to logic evaluation signal line 474 and on the other side to the reference at 478.
- 30 The drain-source paths of address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 are electrically coupled between address lines 472a-472g and evaluation lines 476a-476m. The gates of address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 are driven

by shift register output signals SO1-SO13 through shift register output signal lines 410a-410m.

- The gates of address one transistors 446a and 446b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410a. The drain-source path of address one transistor 446a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472a and on the other side to evaluation line 476a. The drain-source path of address one transistor 446b is electrically coupled one on side to address line 472b and on the other side to evaluation line 476a. A high level shift register output signal SO1 on shift register output signal line 410a turns on address one transistors 446a and 446b as address evaluation transistor 440a is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL on logic evaluation signal line 474. The address one transistor 446a and address evaluation transistor 440a conduct to actively pull address line 472a to a low voltage level. The address one transistor 446b and address evaluation transistor 440a conduct to actively pull address line 472b to a low voltage level.

- The gates of address two transistors 448a and 448b are electrically coupled to shift register output line 410b. The drain-source path of address two transistor 448a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472a and on the other side to evaluation line 476b. The drain-source path of address two transistor 448b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472c and on the other side to evaluation line 476b. A high level shift register output signal SO2 on shift register output signal line 410b turns on address two transistors 448a and 448b as address evaluation transistor 440b is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL on logic evaluation signal line 474. The address two transistor 448a and address evaluation transistor 440b conduct to actively pull address line 472a to a low voltage level. The address two transistor 448b and address evaluation transistor 440b conduct to actively pull address line 472c to a low voltage level.

- The gates of address three transistors 450a and 450b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410c. The drain-source path of address three transistor 450a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472a and on the other side to evaluation line 476c. The drain-source path of

- address three transistor 450b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472d and on the other side to evaluation line 476c. A high level shift register output signal SO3 on shift register output signal line 410c turns on address three transistors 450a and 450b as address evaluation transistor 440c is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL on logic evaluation signal line 474. The address three transistor 450a and address evaluation transistor 440c conduct to actively pull address line 472a to a low voltage level. The address three transistor 450b and address evaluation transistor 440c conduct to actively pull address line 472d to a low voltage level.
- 10 The gates of address four transistors 452a and 452b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410d. The drain-source path of address four transistor 452a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472a and on the other side to evaluation line 476d. The drain-source path of address four transistor 452b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472e and on the other side to evaluation line 476d. A high level shift register output signal SO4 on shift register output signal line 410d turns on address four transistors 452a and 452b as address evaluation transistor 440d is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL on logic evaluation signal line 474. The address four transistor 452a and address evaluation transistor 440d conduct to actively pull address line 472a to a low voltage level. The address four transistor 452b and address evaluation transistor 440d conduct to actively pull address line 472e to a low voltage level.

15 The gates of address five transistors 454a and 454b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410e. The drain-source path of address five transistor 454a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472f and on the other side to evaluation line 476e. The drain-source path of address five transistor 454b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472g and on the other side to evaluation line 476e. A high level shift register output signal SO5 on shift register output signal line 410e turns on address five transistors 454a and 454b as address evaluation transistor 440e is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL. The address five transistor 454a and address evaluation transistor 440e conduct to actively pull address line

472a to a low voltage level. The address five transistor 454b and address evaluation transistor 440e conduct to actively pull address line 472f to a low voltage level.

- The gates of address six transistors 456a and 456b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410f. The drain-source path of address six transistor 456a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472a and on the other side to evaluation line 476f. The drain-source path of address six transistor 456b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472g and on the other side to evaluation line 476f. A high level shift register output signal SO6 on shift register output signal line 410f turns on address six transistors 456a and 456b to conduct as address evaluation transistor 440f is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL. The address six transistor 456a and address evaluation transistor 440f conduct to actively pull address line 472a to a low voltage level. The address six transistor 456b and address evaluation transistor 440f conduct to actively pull address line 472g to a low voltage level.

- The gates of address seven transistors 458a and 458b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410g. The drain-source path of address six transistor 458a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472b and on the other side to evaluation line 476g. The drain source path of address six transistor 458b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472c and on the other side to evaluation line 476g. A high level shift register output signal SO7 on shift register output signal line 410g turns on address six transistors 458a and 458b as address evaluation transistor 440g is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL. The address seven transistor 458a and address evaluation transistor 440g conduct to actively pull address line 472b to a low voltage level. The address seven transistor 458b and address evaluation transistor 440g conduct to actively pull address line 472c to a low voltage level.
- The gates of address eight transistors 460a and 460b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410h. The drain-source path of address eight transistor 460a is electrically coupled on one side to address line

- 472b and on the other side to evaluation line 476h. The drain-source path of address eight transistor 460b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472d and on the other side to evaluation line 476h. A high level shift register output signal SO8 on shift register output signal line 410h turns on address 5 eight transistors 460a and 460b as address evaluation transistor 440h is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL. The address eight transistor 460a and address evaluation transistor 440h conduct to actively pull address line 472b to a low voltage level. The address eight transistor 460b and address evaluation transistor 440h conduct to actively pull address line 472d to 10 a low voltage level.

The gates of address nine transistors 462a and 462b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410i. The drain-source path of address nine transistor 462a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472b and on the other side to evaluation line 476i. The drain-source path of 15 address nine transistor 462b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472e and on the other side to evaluation line 476i. A high level shift register output signal SO9 on shift register output signal line 410i turns on address nine transistors 462a and 462b to conduct as address evaluation transistor 440i is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL. The address nine 20 transistor 462a and address evaluation transistor 440i conduct to actively pull address line 472b to a low voltage level. The address nine transistor 462b and address evaluation transistor 440i conduct to actively pull address line 472e to a low voltage level.

The gates of address ten transistors 464a and 464b are electrically 25 coupled to shift register output signal line 410j. The drain-source path of address ten transistor 464a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472b and on the other side to evaluation line 476j. The drain-source path of address ten transistor 464b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472f and on the other side to evaluation line 476j. A high level shift register 30 output signal SO10 on shift register output signal line 410j turns on address ten transistors 464a and 464b as address evaluation transistor 440j is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL. The address ten transistor 464a

and address evaluation transistor 440j conduct to actively pull address line 472b to a low voltage level. The address ten transistor 464b and address evaluation transistor 440j conduct to actively pull address line 472f to a low voltage level.

- The gates of address eleven transistors 466a and 466b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410k. The drain-source path of address eleven transistor 466a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472b and on the other side to evaluation line 476k. The drain-source path of address eleven transistor 466b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472g and on the other side to evaluation line 476k. A high level shift register output signal SO11 on shift register output signal line 410k turns on address eleven transistors 466a and 466b as address evaluation transistor 440k is turned on by a high voltage evaluation signal LEVAL. The address eleven transistor 466a and address evaluation transistor 440k conduct to actively pull address line 472b to a low voltage level. The address eleven transistor 466b and address evaluation transistor 440k conduct to actively pull address line 472g to a low voltage level.

- The gates of address twelve transistors 468a and 468b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410l. The drain-source path of address twelve transistor 468a is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472c and on the other side to evaluation line 476l. The drain-source path of address twelve transistor 468b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472d and on the other side to evaluation line 476l. A high level shift register output signal SO12 on shift register output signal line 410l turns on address twelve transistors 468a and 468b as address evaluation transistor 440l is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL. The address twelve transistor 468a and address evaluation transistor 440l conduct to actively pull address line 472c to a low voltage level. The address twelve transistor 468b and address evaluation transistor 440l conduct to actively pull address line 472d to a low voltage level.
- The gates of address thirteen transistors 470a and 470b are electrically coupled to shift register output signal line 410m. The drain-source path of address thirteen transistor 470a is electrically coupled on one side to address

line 472c and on the other side to evaluation line 476m. The drain-source path of address thirteen transistor 470b is electrically coupled on one side to address line 472e and on the other side to evaluation line 476m. A high level shift register output signal SO13 on shift register output signal line 410m turns on
5 address thirteen transistors 470a and 470b as address evaluation transistor 440m is turned on by a high voltage level evaluation signal LEVAL. The address thirteen transistor 470a and address evaluation transistor 440m conduct to actively pull address line 472c to a low voltage level. The address thirteen transistor 470b and address evaluation transistor 440m conduct to
10 actively pull address line 472e to a low voltage level.

The shift register 402 shifts a single high voltage level output signal from one shift register output signal line 410a-410m to the next shift register output signal line 410a-410m. Shift register 402 receives a control pulse in control signal CSYNC on control line 430 and a series of timing pulses from timing signals T1-T4 to shift the received control pulse into shift register 402. In response, shift register 402 provides a single high voltage level shift register output signal SO1 or SO13. All of the other shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are provided at low voltage levels. Shift register 402 receives another series of timing pulses from timing signals T1-T4 and shifts the single high
15 voltage level output signal from one shift register output signal SO1-SO13 to the next shift register output signal SO1-SO13, with all other shift register output signals SO1-SO13 provided at low voltage levels. Shift register 402 receives a repeating series of timing pulses and in response to each series of timing pulses, shift register 402 shifts the single high voltage level output signal to
20 provide a series of up to thirteen high voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13. Each high voltage level shift register output signal SO1-SO13 turns on two address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 to provide address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 to firing cells 120. The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 are provided in thirteen address time slots that correspond to the thirteen shift
25 register output signals SO1-SO13. In another embodiment, shift register 402 can include any suitable number of shift register output signals, such as
30

fourteen, to provide address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 in any suitable number of address time slots, such as fourteen address time slots.

The shift register 402 receives direction signals from direction circuit 404 through direction signal lines 408. The direction signals set up the direction of shifting in shift register 402. The shift register 402 can be set to shift the high voltage level output signal in a forward direction, from shift register output signal SO1 to shift register output signal SO13, or in a reverse direction, from shift register output signal SO13 to shift register output signal SO1.

In the forward direction, shift register 402 receives the control pulse in control signal CSYNC and provides a high voltage level shift register output signal SO1. All other shift register output signals SO2-SO13 are provided at low voltage levels. Shift register 402 receives the next series of timing pulses and provides a high voltage level shift register output signal SO2, with all other shift register output signals SO1 and SO3-SO13 provided at low voltage levels. Shift register 402 receives the next series of timing pulses and provides a high voltage level shift register output signal SO3, with all other shift register output signals SO1, SO2, and SO4-SO13 provided at low voltage levels. Shift register 402 continues to shift the high level output signal in response to each series of timing pulses up to and including providing a high voltage level shift register output signal SO13, with all other shift register output signals SO1-SO12 provided at low voltage levels. After providing the high voltage level shift register output signal SO13, shift register 402 receives the next series of timing pulses and provides low voltage level signals for all shift register output signals SO1-SO13. Another control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided to start or initiate shift register 402 shifting in the forward direction series of high voltage level output signals from shift register output signal SO1 to shift register output signal SO13.

In the reverse direction, shift register 402 receives a control pulse in control signal CSYNC and provides a high level shift register output signal SO13. All other shift register output signals SO1-SO12 are provided at low voltage levels. Shift register 402 receives the next series of timing pulses and provides a high voltage level shift register output signal SO12, with all other shift

register output signals SO1-SO11 and SO13 provided at low voltage levels.

Shift register 402 receives the next series of timing pulses and provides a high voltage level shift register output signal SO11, with all other shift register output signals SO1-SO10, SO12 and SO13 provided at low voltage levels. Shift

- 5 register 402 continues to shift the high voltage level output signal in response to each series of timing pulses, up to and including providing a high voltage level shift register output signal SO1, with all other shift register output signals SO2-SO13 provided at low voltage levels. After providing the high voltage level shift register output signal SO1, shift register 402 receives the next series of timing
- 10 pulses and provides low voltage level signals for all shift register output signals SO1-SO13. Another control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided to start or initiate shift register 402 shifting in the reverse direction series of high voltage output signals from shift register output signal SO13 to shift register output signal SO1.

- 15 The direction circuit 404 provides two direction signals through direction signal lines 408. The direction signals set the forward/reverse shifting direction in shift register 402. Also, the direction signals can be used to clear the high voltage level output signal from shift register 402.

- 20 The direction circuit 404 receives a repeating series of timing pulses from timing signals T3-T6. In addition, direction circuit 404 receives control pulses in control signal CSYNC on control line 430. The direction circuit 404 provides forward direction signals in response to receiving a control pulse coincident with a timing pulse from timing signal T4. The forward direction signals set shift register 402 for shifting in the forward direction from shift register output signal SO1 to shift register output signal SO13. The direction circuit 404 provides reverse direction signals in response to receiving a control pulse coincident with a timing pulse from timing signal T6. The reverse direction signals set shift register 402 for shifting in the reverse direction, from shift register output signal SO13 to shift register output signal SO1. Direction circuit 404 provides direction
- 25 signals that clear shift register 402 in response to direction circuit 404 receiving control pulses coincident with both a timing pulse from timing signal T4 and a timing pulse from timing signal T6.
- 30

The logic array 406 receives shift register output signals SO1-SO13 on shift register output signal lines 410a-410m and timing pulses from timing signals T3-T5 on timing signal lines 434, 422 and 436. In response to a single high voltage level output signal in the shift register output signals SO1-SO13
5 and the timing pulses from timing signals T3-T5, logic array 406 provides two low voltage level address signals out of the seven address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7.

The logic array 406 receives a timing pulse from timing signal T3 that turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442a to pull the evaluation signal line
10 474 to a low voltage level and turn off address evaluation transistors 440. Also, the timing pulse from timing signal T3 charges address lines 472a-472g to high voltage levels through address line pre-charge transistors 438. In one embodiment, the timing pulse from timing signal T3 is replaced by the timing pulse from timing signal T4 to charge address lines 472a-472g to high voltage
15 levels through address line pre-charge transistors 438.

The timing pulse from timing signal T4 turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442b to pull evaluation signal line 474 to a low voltage level and turn off address evaluation transistors 440. The shift register output signals SO1-SO13 settle to valid output signals during the timing pulse from timing signal T4.
20 A single high voltage level output signal in the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 is provided to the gates of an address transistor pair 446, 448, ... 470 in logic array 406. A timing pulse from timing signal T5 charges the evaluation signal line 474 to a high voltage level to turn on address evaluation transistors 440. As address evaluation transistors 440 are turned on, an address transistor
25 pair 446, 448, ... or 470 in logic array 406 that receive the high voltage level shift register output signal SO1-SO13 conduct to discharge the corresponding address lines 472. The corresponding address lines 472 are actively pulled low through conducting address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 and a conducting address evaluation transistor 440. The other address lines 472 remain charged
30 to a high voltage level.

The logic array 406 provides two low voltage level address signals out of the seven address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 in each address time slot. If shift

- register output signal SO1 is at a high voltage level, address one transistors 446a and 446b conduct to pull address lines 472a and 472b to low voltage levels and provide active low address signals $\sim A1$ and $\sim A2$. If shift register output signal SO2 is at a high voltage level, address two transistors 448a and
- 5 448b conduct to pull address lines 472a and 472c to low voltage levels and provide active low address signals $\sim A1$ and $\sim A3$. If shift register output signal SO3 is at a high voltage level, address three transistors 450a and 450b conduct to pull address lines 472a and 472d to low voltage levels and provide active low address signals $\sim A1$ and $\sim A4$, and so on for each shift register output signal
- 10 SO4-SO13. The address signals $\sim A1$, $\sim A2$, ... $\sim A7$ for each of the thirteen address time slots, which correlate to the shift register output signals SO1-SO13, are set out in the following table:

Address Time Slot	Active address signals
1	$\sim A1$ and $\sim A2$
2	$\sim A1$ and $\sim A3$
3	$\sim A1$ and $\sim A4$
4	$\sim A1$ and $\sim A5$
5	$\sim A1$ and $\sim A6$
6	$\sim A1$ and $\sim A7$
7	$\sim A2$ and $\sim A3$
8	$\sim A2$ and $\sim A4$
9	$\sim A2$ and $\sim A5$
10	$\sim A2$ and $\sim A6$
11	$\sim A2$ and $\sim A7$
12	$\sim A3$ and $\sim A4$
13	$\sim A3$ and $\sim A5$

- 15 In another embodiment, logic array 406 can provide active address signals $\sim A1$, $\sim A2$, ... $\sim A7$ for each of thirteen address time slots as set out in the following table:

Address Time Slot	Active address signals
1	~A1 and ~A3
2	~A1 and ~A4
3	~A1 and ~A5
4	~A1 and ~A6
5	~A2 and ~A4
6	~A2 and ~A5
7	~A2 and ~A6
8	~A2 and ~A7
9	~A3 and ~A5
10	~A3 and ~A6
11	~A3 and ~A7
12	~A4 and ~A6
13	~A4 and ~A7

- Also, in other embodiments, the logic array 406 can include address transistors that provide any suitable number of low voltage level address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 for each high voltage level output signal SO1-SO13 and in 5 any suitable sequence of low voltage level address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7. This can be done by, for example, appropriately locating each transistor pair 446, 448, ... 470 to discharge any two desired address lines 672a-g.

- In addition, in other embodiments, logic array 406 can include any suitable number of address lines to provide any suitable number of address 10 signals in any suitable number of address timeslots.

- In operation, a repeating series of six timing pulses is provided from timing signals T1-T6. Each of the timing signals T1-T6 provides one timing pulse in each series of six timing pulses. The timing pulse from timing signal T1 is followed by the timing pulse from timing signal T2, followed by the timing 15 pulse from timing signal T3, followed by the timing pulse from timing signal T4, followed by the timing pulse from timing signal T5, which is followed by the timing pulse from timing signal T6. The series of six timing pulses is repeated in the repeating series of six timing pulses.

In one series of the six timing pulses, direction circuit 404 receives a timing pulse from timing signal T3 in fourth pre-charge signal PRE4. The timing pulse in fourth pre-charge signal PRE4 charges a first one of the direction lines 408 to a high voltage level. The direction circuit 404 receives a reduced voltage
5 level timing pulse from timing signal T4 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4. If direction circuit 404 receives a control pulse in control signal CSYNC coincident with (at the same time as) the fourth evaluation signal EVAL4, direction circuit 404 discharges the first direction line 408. If direction 404 receives a low voltage level control signal CSYNC coincident with the timing pulse in the fourth
10 evaluation signal EVAL4, the first direction line 408 remains charged to a high voltage level.

Next, direction circuit 404 receives a timing pulse from timing signal T5 in third pre-charge signal PRE3. The timing pulse in third pre-charge signal PRE3 charges a second one of the direction lines 408. The direction circuit 404
15 receives a reduced voltage level timing pulse from timing signal T6 in third evaluation signal EVAL3. If the direction circuit 404 receives a control pulse in control signal CSYNC coincident with a timing pulse in third evaluation signal EVAL3, direction circuit 404 discharges the second direction line 408 to a low voltage level. If direction circuit 404 receives a low voltage level control signal
20 CSYNC coincident with the timing pulse in third evaluation signal EVAL3, the second direction line 408 remains charged to a high voltage level.

If the first direction line 408 is discharged to a low voltage level and the second direction line 408 remains at a high voltage level, the signal levels on the first and second direction lines 408 set up shift register 402 to shift in the
25 forward direction. If the first direction line 408 remains at a high voltage level and the second direction line 408 is discharged to a low voltage level, the signal levels on direction lines 408 set up shift register 402 to shift in the reverse direction. If both the first and second direction lines 408 are discharged to low voltage levels, shift register 402 is prevented from providing a high voltage level
30 shift register output signal SO1-SO13. The direction signals on direction lines 408 are set during each series of six timing pulses.

To begin, the direction is set in one series of six timing pulses and shift register 402 is initiated in the next series of six timing pulses. To initiate shift register 402, shift register 402 receives a timing pulse from timing signal T1 in first pre-charge signal PRE1. The timing pulse in first pre-charge signal PRE1

5 pre-charges an internal node in each of the thirteen shift register cells, indicated at 403a-403m. The shift register 402 receives a reduced voltage level timing pulse from timing signal T2 in first evaluation signal EVAL1. If a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is received by shift register 402 coincident with the timing pulse in first evaluation signal EVAL1, shift register 402 discharges the internal

10 node of one of the thirteen shift register cells to provide a low voltage level at the discharged internal node. If the control signal CSYNC remains at a low voltage level coincident with the timing pulse in first evaluation signal EVAL1, the internal node in each of the thirteen shift register cells remains at a high voltage level.

15 Shift register 402 receives a timing pulse from timing signal T3 in second pre-charge signal PRE2. The timing pulse in second pre-charge signal PRE2 pre-charges each of the thirteen shift register output lines 410a-410m to provide high voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13. Shift register 402 receives a reduced voltage level timing pulse from timing signal T4 in second

20 evaluation signal EVAL2. If the internal node in a shift register cell 403 is at a low voltage level, such as after receiving the control pulse from control signal CSYNC coincident with the timing pulse in first evaluation signal EVAL1, shift register 402 maintains the shift register output signal SO1-SO13 at the high voltage level. If the internal node in a shift register cell 403 is at a high voltage

25 level, such as in all other shift register cells 403, shift register 402 discharges the shift register output line 410a-410m to provide low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13. The shift register 402 is initiated in one series of the six timing pulses. The shift register output signals SO1-SO13 become valid during the timing pulse from timing signal T4 in second evaluation signal EVAL2

30 and remain valid until the timing pulse from timing signal T3 in the next series of six timing pulses. In each subsequent series of the six timing pulses, shift

register 402 shifts the high voltage level shift register output signal SO1-SO13 from one shift register cell 403 to the next shift register cell 403.

- The logic array 406 receives the shift register output signals SO1-SO13. In one embodiment, logic array 406 receives the timing pulse from timing signal 5 T3 to pre-charge address lines 472 and turn off address evaluation transistors 440. In one embodiment, logic array 406 receives the timing pulse from timing signal T3 to turn off address evaluation transistors 440 and a timing pulse from timing signal T4 to pre-charge address lines 472.
- Logic array 406 receives the timing pulse from timing signal T4 to turn off 10 address evaluation transistors 440 as shift register output signals SO1-SO13 settle to valid shift register output signals SO1-SO13. If shift register 402 is initiated, one shift register output signal SO1-SO13 remains at a high voltage level after the timing pulse from timing signal T4. Logic array 406 receives the timing pulse from timing signal T5 to charge evaluation signal line 474 and turn 15 on address evaluation transistor 440. The address transistor pair 446, 448, ... 470 that receives the high voltage level shift register output signal SO1-SO13 are turned on to pull two of the seven address lines 472a-472g to low voltage levels. The two low voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 are used to enable firing cells 120 and firing cell subgroups for activation. 20 The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 become valid during the timing pulse from timing signal T5 and remain valid until the timing pulse from timing signal T3 in the next series of six timing pulses.

- If shift register 402 is not initiated, all shift register output lines 410 are discharged to provide low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13. 25 The low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13 turns off address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 and address lines 472 remain charged to provide high voltage level address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7. The high voltage level address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 prevent firing cells 120 and firing cell subgroups from being enabled for activation.
- 30 While Figure 9 describes one embodiment of an address circuit, other embodiments employing different logic elements and components may be utilized. For example, a controller that receives the above described input

signals, e.g. signal T1-T6 and that provides address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 may be utilized.

Figure 10A is a diagram illustrating one shift register cell 403a in shift register 402. Shift register 402 includes thirteen shift register cells 403a-403m that provide the thirteen shift register output signals SO1-SO13. Each shift register cell 403a-403m provides one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 and each shift register cell 403a-403m is similar to shift register cell 403a. The thirteen shift register cells 403 are electrically coupled in series to provide shifting in the forward and reverse directions. In other embodiments, shift register 402 can include any suitable number of shift register cells 403 to provide any suitable number of shift register output signals.

The shift register cell 403a includes a first stage that is an input stage, indicated with dashed lines at 500, and a second stage that is an output stage, indicated with dashed lines at 502. The first stage 500 includes a first pre-charge transistor 504, a first evaluation transistor 506, a forward input transistor 508, a reverse input transistor 510, a forward direction transistor 512 and a reverse direction transistor 514. The second stage 502 includes a second pre-charge transistor 516, a second evaluation transistor 518 and an internal node transistor 520.

In the first stage 500, the gate and one side of the drain-source path of first pre-charge transistor 504 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 432. The timing signal line 432 provides timing signal T1 to shift register 402 as first pre-charge signal PRE1. The other side of the drain-source path of first pre-charge transistor 504 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of first evaluation transistor 506 and the gate of internal node transistor 520 through internal node 522. The internal node 522 provides shift register internal node signal SN1 between stages 500 and 502 to the gate of internal node transistor 520.

The gate of first evaluation transistor 506 is electrically coupled to first evaluation signal line 420. The first evaluation signal line 420 provides the reduced voltage level T2 timing signal to shift register 402 as first evaluation signal EVAL1. The other side of the drain-source path of first evaluation

transistor 506 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of forward input transistor 508 and one side of the drain-source path of reverse input transistor 510 through internal path 524.

- The other side of the drain-source path of forward input transistor 508 is
- 5 electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of forward direction transistor 512 at 526, and the other side of the drain-source path of reverse input transistor 510 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of reverse direction transistor 514 at 528. The drain-source paths of forward direction transistor 512 and reverse direction transistor 514 are electrically
- 10 coupled to a reference, such as ground, at 530.

The gate of the forward direction transistor 512 is electrically coupled to direction line 408a that receives the forward direction signal DIRF from direction circuit 404. The gate of the reverse direction transistor 514 is electrically coupled to direction line 408b that receives the reverse direction signal DIRR

15 from direction circuit 404.

In the second stage 502, the gate and one side of the drain-source path of second pre-charge transistor 516 are electrically coupled to timing signal line 434. The timing signal line 434 provides timing signal T3 to shift register 402 as second pre-charge signal PRE2. The other side of the drain-source path of

20 second pre-charge transistor 516 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of second evaluation transistor 518 and to shift register output line 410a. The other side of the drain-source path of second evaluation transistor 518 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of internal node transistor 520 at 532. The gate of second evaluation transistor 518 is

25 electrically coupled to second evaluation signal line 424 to provide the reduced voltage level T4 timing signal to shift register 402 as second evaluation signal EVAL2. The gate of internal node transistor 520 is electrically coupled to internal node 522 and the other side of the drain-source path of internal node transistor 520 is electrically coupled to a reference, such as ground, at 534. The

30 gate of the internal node transistor 520 includes a capacitance at 536 for storing the shift register cell internal node signal SN1. The shift register output signal

line 410a includes a capacitance at 538 for storing the shift register output signal SO1.

- Each shift register cell 403a-403m in the series of thirteen shift register cells 403 is similar to shift register cell 403a. The gate of the forward direction transistor 508 in each shift register cell 403a-403m is electrically coupled to the control line 430 or one of the shift register output lines 410a-410l to shift in the forward direction. The gate of the reverse direction transistor 510 in each shift register cell 403a-403m is electrically coupled to the control line 430 or one of the shift register output lines 410b-410m to shift in the reverse direction. The shift register output signal lines 410 are electrically coupled to one forward transistor 508 and one reverse transistor 510, except for shift register output signal lines 410a and 410m. Shift register output signal line 410a is electrically coupled to a forward direction transistor 508 in shift register cell 403b, but not a reverse direction transistor 510. Shift register output signal line 410m is electrically coupled to a reverse direction transistor 510 in shift register cell 403l, but not a forward direction transistor 508.

- The shift register cell 403a is the first shift register 403 in the series of thirteen shift registers 403 as shift register 402 shifts in the forward direction. The gate of forward input transistor 508 in shift register cell 403a is electrically coupled to control signal line 430 to receive control signal CSYNC. The second shift register cell 403b includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410a to receive shift register output signal SO1. The third shift register cell 403c includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410b to receive shift register output signal SO2. The fourth shift register cell 403d includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410c to receive shift register output signal SO3. The fifth shift register cell 403e includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410d to receive shift register output signal SO4. The sixth shift register cell 403f includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410e to receive shift register output signal SO5. The seventh shift register cell 403g

includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410f to receive shift register output signal SO6. The eighth shift register cell 403h includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410g to receive shift register 5 output signal SO7. The ninth shift register cell 403i includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410h to receive shift register output signal SO8. The tenth shift register cell 403j includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410i to receive shift register output signal SO9. The 10 eleventh shift register cell 403k includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410j to receive shift register output signal SO10. The twelfth shift register cell 403l includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410k to receive shift register output signal SO11. The thirteenth shift register cell 403m 15 includes the gate of the forward input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410l to receive shift register output signal SO12.

The shift register cell 403a is the last shift register cell 403 in the series of thirteen shift register cells 403 as shift register 402 shifts in the reverse direction. The gate of reverse input transistor 510 in shift register cell 403a is 20 electrically coupled to the preceding shift register output line 410b to receive shift register output signal SO2. The shift register cell 403b includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410c to receive shift register output signal SO3. The shift register cell 403c includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output 25 line 410d to receive shift register output signal SO4. The shift register cell 403d includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410e to receive shift register output signal SO5. The shift register cell 403e includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410f to receive shift register output signal SO6. The shift register cell 403f includes the gate of the reverse input transistor 30 electrically coupled to shift register output line 410g to receive shift register output signal SO7. The shift register cell 403g includes the gate of the reverse

input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410h to receive shift register output signal SO8. The shift register cell 403h includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410i to receive shift register output signal SO9. The shift register cell 403i includes

5 the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410j to receive shift register output signal SO10. The shift register cell 403j includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410k to receive shift register output signal SO11. The shift register cell 403k includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically

10 coupled to shift register output line 410l to receive shift register output signal SO12. The shift register cell 403l includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to shift register output line 410m to receive shift register output signal SO13. The shift register cell 403m includes the gate of the reverse input transistor electrically coupled to control signal line 430 to

15 receive control signal CSYNC. Shift register output lines 410a-410m are also electrically coupled to logic array 406.

Shift register 402 receives a control pulse in control signal CSYNC and provides a single high voltage level output signal. As described above and described in detail below, the shifting direction of shift register 402 is set in

20 response to direction signals DIRF and DIRR, which are generated during timing pulses in timing signals T3-T6 based on the control signal CSYNC on control signal line 430. If shift register 402 is shifting in the forward direction, shift register 402 sets shift register output line 410a and shift register output signal SO1 to a high voltage level in response to the control pulse and timing

25 pulses on timing signals T1-T4. If shift register 402 is shifting in the reverse direction, shift register 402 sets shift register output line 410m and shift register output signal SO13 to a high voltage level in response to the control pulse and timing pulses in timing signal T1-T4. The high voltage level output signal SO1 or SO13 is shifted through shift register 402 from one shift register cell 403 to

30 the next shift register cell 403 in response to timing pulses in timing signals T1-T4.

- The shift register 402 shifts in the control pulse and shifts the single high level output signal from one shift register cell 403 to the next shift register cell 403 using two pre-charge operations and two evaluate operations. The first stage 500 of each shift register cell 403 receives forward direction signal DIRF and reverse direction signal DIRR. Also, the first stage 500 of each shift register 403 receives a forward shift register input signal SIF and a reverse shift register input signal SIR. All shift register cells 403 in shift register 402 are set to shift in the same direction and at the same time as timing pulses are received in timing signals T1-T4.
- 10 The first stage 500 of each shift register cell 403 shifts in either the forward shift register input signal SIF or the reverse shift register input signal SIR. The high or low voltage level of the selected shift register input signal SIF or SIR is provided as the shift register output signal SO1-SO13. The first stage 500 of each shift register cell 403 pre-charges internal node 522 during a timing pulse from timing signal T1 and evaluates the selected shift register input signal SIF or SIR during a timing pulse from timing signal T2. The second stage 502 in each shift register cell 403 pre-charges shift register output lines 410a-410m during a timing pulse from timing signal T3 and evaluates the internal node signal SN (e.g., SN1) during a timing pulse from timing signal T4.
- 15 The direction signals DIRF and DIRR set the forward/reverse direction of shifting in shift register cell 403a and all other shift register cells 403 in shift register 402. Shift register 402 shifts in the forward direction if forward direction signal DIRF is at a high voltage level and reverse direction signal DIRR is at a low voltage level. Shift register 402 shifts in the reverse direction if reverse direction signal DIRR is at a high voltage level and forward direction signal DIRF is at a low voltage level. If both direction signals DIRF and DIRR are at low voltage levels, shift register 402 does not shift in either direction and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are cleared to inactive low voltage levels.
- 20 In operation of shifting shift register cell 403a in the forward direction, forward direction signal DIRF is set to a high voltage level and reverse direction signal DIRR is set to a low voltage level. The high voltage level forward direction signal DIRF turns on forward direction transistor 512 and the low
- 25
- 30

voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR turns off reverse direction transistor 514. A timing pulse from timing signal T1 is provided to shift register 402 in first pre-charge signal PRE1 to charge internal node 522 to a high voltage level through first pre-charge transistor 504. Next, a timing pulse from timing signal 5 T2 is provided to resistor divide network 412 and a reduced voltage level T2 timing pulse is provided to shift register 402 in first evaluation signal EVAL1. The timing pulse in first evaluation signal EVAL1 turns on first evaluation transistor 506. If the forward shift register input signal SIF is at a high voltage level, forward input transistor 508 is turned on and with forward direction 10 transistor 512 already turned on, internal node 522 is discharged to provide a low voltage level internal node signal SN1. The internal node 522 is discharged through first evaluation transistor 506, forward input transistor 508 and forward direction transistor 512. If the forward shift register input signal SIF is at a low voltage level, forward input transistor 508 is turned off and internal node 522 15 remains charged to provide a high voltage level internal node signal SN1. Reverse shift register input signal SIR controls reverse input transistor 510. However, reverse direction transistor 514 is turned off such that internal node 522 cannot be discharged through reverse input transistor 510.

The internal node signal SN1 on internal node 522 controls internal node 20 transistor 520. A low voltage level internal node signal SN1 turns off internal node transistor 520 and a high voltage level internal node signal SN1 turns on internal node transistor 520.

A timing pulse from timing signal T3 is provided to shift register 402 as second pre-charge signal PRE2. The timing pulse in second pre-charge signal 25 PRE2 charges shift register output line 410a to a high voltage level through second pre-charge transistor 516. Next, a timing pulse from timing signal T4 is provided to a resistor divide network 414 and a reduced voltage level T4 timing pulse is provided to shift register 402 as second evaluation signal EVAL2. The timing pulse in second evaluation signal EVAL2 turns on second evaluation 30 transistor 518. If internal node transistor 520 is off, shift register output line 410a remains charged to a high voltage level. If internal node transistor 520 is on, shift register output line 410a is discharged to a low voltage level. The shift

register output signal SO1 is the high/low inverse of the internal node signal SN1, which was the high/low inverse of the forward shift register input signal SIF. The level of the forward shift register input signal SIF was shifted to the shift register output signal SO1.

- 5 In shift register cell 403a, the forward shift register input signal SIF is control signal CSYNC on control line 430. To discharge internal node 522 to a low voltage level, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided at the same time as a timing pulse in first evaluation signal EVAL1. The control pulse in control signal CSYNC that is coincident with the timing pulse from timing
10 signal T2 initiates shift register 402 for shifting in the forward direction.

In operation of shifting shift register cell 403a in the reverse direction, forward direction signal DIRF is set to a low voltage level and reverse direction signal DIRR is set to a high voltage level. The low voltage level forward direction signal DIRF turns off forward direction transistor 512 and the high
15 voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR turns on reverse direction transistor 514. A timing pulse from timing signal T1 is provided in first pre-charge signal PRE1 to charge internal node 522 to a high voltage level through first pre-charge transistor 504. Next, a timing pulse from timing signal T2 is provided to resistor divide network 412 and a reduced voltage level T2 timing pulse is
20 provided in first evaluation signal EVAL1. The timing pulse in first evaluation signal EVAL1 turns on first evaluation transistor 506. If the reverse shift register input signal SIR is at a high voltage level, reverse input transistor 510 is turned on, and with reverse direction transistor 514 already turned on, internal node 522 is discharged to provide a low voltage level internal node signal SN1. The
25 internal node 522 is discharged through first evaluation transistor 506, reverse input transistor 510 and reverse direction transistor 514. If the reverse shift register input signal SIR is at a low voltage level, reverse input transistor 510 is turned off and internal node 522 remains charged to provide a high voltage level internal node signal SN1. Forward shift register input signal SIF controls
30 forward input transistor 508. However, forward direction transistor 512 is turned off such that internal node 522 cannot be discharged through forward input transistor 508.

A timing pulse from timing signal T3 is provided in second pre-charge signal PRE2. The timing pulse in second pre-charge signal PRE2 charges shift register output line 410a to a high voltage level through second pre-charge resistor 516. Next a timing pulse from timing signal T4 is provided to resistor 5 divide network 414 and a reduced voltage level T4 timing pulse is provided in second evaluation signal EVAL2. The timing pulse in second evaluation signal EVAL2 turns on second evaluation transistor 518. If internal node transistor 520 is off, shift register output line 410a remains charged to a high voltage level. If internal node transistor 520 is on, shift register output line 410a is discharged to 10 a low voltage level. The shift register output signal SO1 is the high/low inverse of the internal node signal SN1, which was the high/low inverse of the reverse shift register input signal SIR. The level of the reverse shift register input signal SIR was shifted to the shift register output signal SO1.

In shift register cell 403a, the reverse shift register input signal SIR is shift 15 register output signal SO2 on shift register output line 410b. In shift register cell 403m, the reverse shift register input signal SIR is control signal CSYNC on control line 430. To discharge internal node 522 in shift register cell 403m to a low voltage level, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided at the same time as a timing pulse in the first evaluation signal EVAL1. The control 20 pulse in control signal CSYNC that is coincident with the timing pulse from timing signal T2 initiates shift register 402 for shifting in the reverse direction from shift register cell 403m toward shift register cell 403a.

In operation of clearing shift register cell 403a and all shift register cells 25 403 in shift register 402, direction signals DIRF and DIRR are set to low voltage levels. A low voltage forward direction signal DIRF turns off forward direction transistor 512 and a low voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR turns off reverse direction transistor 514. A timing pulse from timing signal T1 is provided in first pre-charge signal PRE1 to charge internal node 522 and provide a high voltage level internal node signal SN1. A timing pulse from timing signal T2 is 30 provided as a reduced voltage level T2 timing pulse in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on first evaluation transistor 506. Both forward direction transistor 512 and reverse direction transistor 514 are turned off such that

internal node 522 is not discharged through either forward input transistor 508 or reverse input transistor 510.

The high voltage level internal node signal SN1 turns on internal node transistor 520. A timing pulse from timing signal T3 is provided in second pre-
5 charge signal PRE2 to charge shift register output signal line 410a and all shift register output signal lines 410. Next, a timing pulse from timing signal T4 is provided as a reduced voltage level T4 timing pulse in second evaluation signal EVAL2 to turn on second evaluation transistor 518. The shift register output line 410a is discharged through second evaluation transistor 518 and internal node
10 transistor 520 to provide a low voltage level shift register output signal SO1. Also, all other shift register output lines 410 are discharged to provide inactive low voltage level shift register output signals SO2-SO13.

Figure 10B is a diagram illustrating direction circuit 404. The direction circuit 404 includes a forward direction signal circuit 550 and a reverse direction signal circuit 552. The forward direction signal circuit 550 includes a third pre-charge transistor 554, a third evaluation transistor 556 and a first control transistor 558. The reverse direction signal circuit 552 includes a fourth pre-charge transistor 560, a fourth evaluation transistor 562 and a second control transistor 564.
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20 The gate and one side of the drain-source path of third pre-charge transistor 554 are electrically coupled to timing signal line 436. The timing signal line 436 provides timing signal T5 to direction circuit 404 as third pre-charge signal PRE3. The other side of the drain-source path of third pre-charge transistor 554 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of third evaluation transistor 556 through direction signal line 408a. The direction signal line 408a provides the forward direction signal DIRF to the gate of the forward direction transistor in each shift register cell 403 in shift register 402, such as the gate of forward direction transistor 512 in shift register cell 403a. The gate of third evaluation transistor 556 is electrically coupled to the third evaluation signal line 428 that provides the reduced voltage level T6 timing signal to direction circuit 404. The other side of the drain-source path of third evaluation transistor 556 is electrically coupled to the drain-source path of control transistor
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558 at 566. The drain-source path of control transistor 558 is also electrically coupled to a reference, such as ground, at 568. The gate of control transistor 558 is electrically coupled to control line 430 to receive control signal CSYNC.

The gate and one side of the drain-source path of fourth pre-charge transistor 560 are electrically coupled to timing signal line 434. The timing signal line 434 provides timing signal T3 to direction circuit 404 as fourth pre-charge signal PRE4. The other side of the drain-source path of fourth pre-charge transistor 560 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of fourth evaluation transistor 562 through direction signal line 408b. The direction signal line 408b provides the reverse direction signal DIRR to the gate of the reverse direction transistor in each shift register cell 403 in shift register 402, such as the gate of reverse direction transistor 514 in shift register cell 403a. The gate of fourth evaluation transistor 562 is electrically coupled to the fourth evaluation signal line 424 that provides the reduced voltage level T4 timing signal to direction circuit 404. The other side of the drain-source path of fourth evaluation transistor 562 is electrically coupled to the drain-source path of control transistor 564 at 570. The drain-source path of control transistor 564 is also electrically coupled to a reference, such as ground, at 572. The gate of control transistor 564 is electrically coupled to control line 430 to receive control signal CSYNC.

The direction signals DIRF and DIRR set the direction of shifting in shift register 402. If forward direction signal DIRF is set to a high voltage level and reverse direction signal DIRR is set to a low voltage level, forward direction transistors, such as forward direction transistor 512, are turned on and reverse direction transistors, such as reverse direction transistor 514, are turned off. Shift register 402 shifts in the forward direction. If forward direction signal DIRF is set to a low voltage level and reverse direction signal DIRR is set to a high voltage level, forward direction transistors, such as forward direction transistor 512, are turned off and reverse direction transistors, such as reverse direction transistor 514 are turned on. Shift register 402 shifts in the reverse direction. The direction signals DIRF and DIRR are set during each series of timing pulses from timing signal T3-T6 as shift register 402 actively shifts in either the forward

or reverse direction. To terminate shifting or prevent shifting of shift register 402, direction signals DIRF and DIRR are set to low voltage levels. This clears the single high voltage level signal from the shift register output signals SO1-SO13, such that all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are at low voltage
5 levels. The low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13 turn off all address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 and address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 remain at high voltage levels that do not enable firing cells 120.

In operation, timing signal line 434 provides a timing pulse from timing signal T3 to direction circuit 404 in fourth pre-charge signal PRE4. The timing pulse in fourth pre-charge signal PRE4 charges the reverse direction signal line 408b to a high voltage level. A timing pulse from timing signal T4 is provided to the resistor divide network 414 that provides a reduced voltage level T4 timing pulse to direction circuit 404 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4. The timing pulse in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on fourth evaluation transistor
10 562. If a control pulse from control signal CSYNC is provided to the gate of control transistor 564 at the same time as the timing pulse in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 is provided to fourth evaluation transistor 562, the reverse direction signal line 408b discharges to a low voltage level. If the control signal CSYNC remains at a low voltage level as the timing pulse in the fourth
15 evaluation signal EVAL4 is provided to fourth evaluation transistor 562, the reverse direction signal line 408b remains charged to a high voltage level.
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Timing signal line 436 provides a timing pulse from timing signal T5 to direction circuit 404 in third pre-charge signal PRE3. The timing pulse in third pre-charge signal PRE3 charges the forward direction signal line 408a to a high
25 voltage level. A timing pulse from timing signal T6 is provided to resistor divide network 416 that provides a reduced voltage level T6 timing pulse to direction circuit 404 in third evaluation circuit EVAL3. The timing pulse in third evaluation signal EVAL3 turns on third evaluation transistor 556. If a control pulse from control signal CSYNC is provided to the gate of control transistor 558 at the
30 same time as the timing pulse in third evaluation signal EVAL3 is provided to third evaluation transistor 556, the forward direction signal line 408a discharges to a low voltage level. If the control signal CSYNC remains at a low voltage

level as the timing pulse in the third evaluation signal EVAL3 is provided to third evaluation transistor 556, the forward direction signal line 408a remains charged to a high voltage level.

Figure 11 is a timing diagram illustrating operation of address generator 5 400 in the forward direction. The timing signals T1-T6 provide a series of six repeating pulses. Each of the timing signals T1-T6 provides one pulse in the series of six pulses.

In one series of six pulses, timing signal T1 at 600 includes timing pulse 602, timing signal T2 at 604 includes timing pulse 606, timing signal T3 at 608 10 includes timing pulse 610, timing signal T4 at 612 includes timing pulse 614, timing signal T5 at 616 includes timing pulse 618 and timing signal T6 at 620 includes timing pulse 622. The control signal CSYNC at 624 includes control pulses that set the direction of shifting in shift register 402 and initiate shift register 402 for generating address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7, indicated at 625.

The timing pulse 602 of timing signal T1 at 600 is provided to shift 15 register 402 in first pre-charge signal PRE1. During timing pulse 602, internal node 522, in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m, charges to provide high voltage level internal node signals SN1-SN13. All shift register internal node signals SN, indicated at 626, are set to high voltage levels at 628. The high 20 voltage level internal node signals SN 626 turn on the internal node transistor 520 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m. In this example, the series of six timing pulses has been provided prior to timing pulse 602 and shift register 402 has not been initiated, such that all shift register output signals SO, indicated at 630, are discharged to low voltage levels, indicated at 632 and all 25 address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 625 remain at high voltage levels, indicated at 633.

The timing pulse 606 of timing signal T2 at 604 is provided to shift register 402 in first evaluation signal EVAL1. Timing pulse 606 turns on the first evaluation transistor 506 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m. While 30 control signal CSYNC 624 remains at a low voltage level at 634 and all shift register output signals SO 630 remain at low voltage levels at 636, forward input transistor 508 and reverse input transistor 510 in each of the shift register cells

403a-403m are off. The non-conducting forward input transistors 508 and non-conducting reverse input transistors 510 prevent the internal node 522 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m from discharging to a low voltage level. All shift register internal node signals SN 626 remain at high voltage levels at 638.

- 5 The timing pulse 610 of timing signal T3 at 608 is provided to shift register 402 in second pre-charge signal PRE2, to direction circuit 404 in fourth pre-charge signal PRE4 and to address line pre-charge transistors 438 and evaluation prevention transistor 422a in logic array 406. During timing pulse 610 in second pre-charge signal PRE2, all shift register output signals SO 630
- 10 charge to high voltage levels at 640. Also, during timing pulse 610 in fourth pre-charge signal PRE4, reverse direction signal DIRR 642 charges to a high voltage level at 644. In addition, timing pulse 610 charges all address signals 625 to high voltage levels at 646 and turns on evaluation prevention transistor 422a to pull logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648 to a low voltage level at 650.
- 15 Timing pulse 614 of timing signal T4 at 612 is provided to shift register 402 in second evaluation signal EVAL2, to direction circuit 404 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to evaluation prevention transistor 422b in logic array 406. The timing pulse 614 in second evaluation signal EVAL2 turns on second evaluation transistor 518 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m.
- 20 With the internal node signals SN 626 at high voltage levels having turned on internal node transistor 520 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m, all shift register output signals SO 630 discharge to low voltage levels at 652. Also, timing pulse 614 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on fourth evaluation transistor 562. A control pulse at 654 of control signal CSYNC 624 turns on
- 25 control transistor 564. With fourth evaluation transistor 562 and control transistor 564 turned on, direction signal DIRR 642 is discharged to a low voltage level at 656. In addition, timing pulse 614 turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442b to hold logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648 at a low voltage level at 658. The low voltage level logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648
- 30 turns off address evaluation transistors 440.

Timing pulse 618 of timing signal T5 at 616 is provided to direction circuit 404 in third pre-charge signal PRE3 and to logic evaluation pre-charge

transistor 444 in logic array 406. During timing pulse 618 in third pre-charge signal PRE3, forward direction signal DIRF 658 charges to a high voltage level at 660. The high voltage level forward direction signal DIRF 658 turns on forward direction transistor 512 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m to 5 set up shift register 402 for shifting in the forward direction. Also, during timing pulse 618, logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648 charges to a high voltage level at 662, which turns on all logic evaluation transistors 440. With all shift register output signals SO 630 at low voltage levels, all address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 are turned off and all address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 625 10 remain at high voltage levels.

Timing pulse 622 from timing signal T6 at 620 is provided to direction circuit 404 as third evaluation signal EVAL3. The timing pulse 622 turns on third evaluation transistor 556. Since control signal CSYNC 624 remains at a low voltage level at 664, control transistor 558 turns off and forward direction signal 15 DIRF 658 remains at a high voltage level. The high voltage level forward direction signal DIRF 658 and low voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 642 set up each of the shift register cells 403a-403m for shifting in the forward direction.

In the next series of six timing pulses, timing pulse 666 charges all 20 internal node signals SN 626 to high voltage levels. Timing pulse 668 turns on the first evaluation transistor 506 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m. Control signal CSYNC 624 provides a control pulse at 670 to forward input transistor 508 in shift register cell 403a. With forward direction transistor 512 already turned on, internal node signal SN1 in shift register cell 403a discharges 25 to a low voltage level, indicated at 672. The shift register output signals SO 630 are at low voltage levels at 674, which turns off the forward input transistor in shift register cells 403b-403m. With the forward input transistors off, each of the other internal node signals SN2-SN13 in shift register cells 403b-403m remain at high voltage levels, indicated at 676.

30 During timing pulse 678, all shift register output signals SO 630 are charged to high voltage levels at 680 and reverse direction signal DIRR 642 is charged to a high voltage level at 682. In addition, during timing pulse 678 all

address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 625 are charged to high voltage levels at 684 and logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648 is discharged to a low voltage level at

686. The low voltage level logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648 turns off address evaluation transistors 440, which prevents address transistor pairs 446, 448, ...

- 5 470 from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 625 to low voltage levels.

During timing pulse 688, shift register output signals SO2-SO13 discharge to low voltage levels at 690. Shift register output signal SO1 remains at a high voltage level, indicated at 692, due to internal node signal SN1 at 672 turning off internal node transistor 520 of shift register cell 403a. Also, timing

- 10 pulse 688 turns on second evaluation transistor 562 and control pulse 694 turns on control transistor 564 to discharge reverse direction signal DIRR 642 to a low voltage level at 696. In addition, timing pulse 688 turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442b to pull logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648 to a low voltage level at 698 and keep evaluation transistors 440 turned off.

- 15 During timing pulse 700 forward direction signal DIRF 658 is maintained at a high voltage level and logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648 is charged to a high voltage level at 702. The high voltage level logic evaluation signal LEVAL 648 at 702 turns on evaluation transistors 440. The high level shift register output signal SO1 at 692 turns on address transistor pairs 446a and 446b and

- 20 address signals ~A1 and ~A2 at 625 are actively pulled to low voltage levels at 704. The other shift register output signals SO2-SO13 are pulled to low voltage levels at 690, such that address transistors 448, 450, ... 470 are turned off and address signals ~A3-~A7 remain at high voltage levels, indicated at 706. The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 625 become valid during timing pulse 700
25 in timing signal T5 at 616. Timing pulse 708 turns on third evaluation transistor 556. However, control signal CSYNC 624 is at a low voltage level at 710 and forward direction signal DIRF 658 remains at a high voltage level at 712.

- In the next series of six timing pulses, timing pulse 714 charges all internal node signals SN 626 to high voltage levels at 716. Timing pulse 718 30 turns on first evaluation transistor 506 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m to allow discharge of node 522, if the forward input signal SIF at each of the shift register cells 403a-403m is in a high voltage level. The forward input

signal SIF at shift register cell 403a is the control signal CSYNC 624, which is at a low voltage level at 720. The forward input signal SIF at each of the other shift register cells 403b-403m is the shift register output signal SO 630 of the preceding shift register cell 403. The shift register output signal SO1 is in a high
5 voltage level at 692 and is the forward input signal SIF of second shift register cell 403b. The shift register output signals SO2-SO13 are all at low voltage levels at 690.

Shift register cells 403a and 403c-403m receive low voltage level forward input signals SIF that turn off forward input transistor 508 in each of the shift
10 register cells 403a and 403c-403m, such that internal node signals SN1 and SN3-SN13 remain high at 722. Shift register cell 403b receives the high voltage level shift register output signal SO1 as a forward input signal SIF that turns on the forward input transistor to discharge internal node signal SN2 at 724.

During timing pulse 726 all shift register output signals SO 630 are charged to high voltage levels at 728 and reverse direction signal DIRR 642 to a high voltage level at 730. Also, timing pulse 726 charges all address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 625 toward a high voltage level at 732 and turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442a to pull LEVAL 648 to a low voltage level at 734.

The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 625 were valid from the time
20 address signals ~A1 and ~A2 were pulled low at 704, until all address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 625 are pulled high at 732. The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 625 are valid during the timing pulse 708 from timing signal T6 at 620 of the preceding series of six timing pulses and the timing pulses 714 and 718 from timing signals T1 at 600 and T2 at 604 of the present series of six timing pulses.

25 Timing pulse 736 turns on second evaluation transistor 518 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m to evaluate internal node signals SN 626. Internal node signals SN1 and SN3-SN13 are at high voltage levels at 722 and discharge shift register output signals SO1 and SO3-SO13 to low voltage levels at 738. Internal node signal SN2 is at a low voltage level at 724 that turns off
30 the internal node transistor of shift register cell 403b and maintains shift register output signal SO2 at a high voltage level at 740.

When fourth evaluation transistor 562 is turned on, by timing pulse 736, and control pulse 742 in CSYNC 624 turns on control transistor 564, reverse direction signal DIRR 642 discharges to a low voltage level at 744. The direction signals DIRR 642 and DIRF 658 are set during each series of six 5 timing pulses. In addition, timing pulse 736 turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442b to maintain LEVAL 648 at a low voltage level at 746.

During timing pulse 748 forward direction signal DIRF 658 is maintained at a high voltage level at 750 and LEVAL 648 charges to a high voltage level at 752. The high voltage level logic evaluation signal LEVAL 678 at 752 turns on 10 evaluation transistors 440. The high voltage level shift register output signal SO2 at 740 turns on address transistors 448a and 448b to pull address signals ~A1 and ~A3 to low voltage levels at 754. The other address signals ~A2 and ~A4-~A7 are maintained at high voltage levels at 756.

Timing pulse 758 turns on third evaluation transistor 556. Control signal 15 CSYNC 624 remains at a low voltage level at 760 to turn off control transistor 558 and maintain forward direction signal DIRF 642 at a high voltage level.

The next series of six timing pulses shifts the high voltage level shift register output signal SO2 to the next shift register cell 403c that provides a high voltage level shift register output signal SO3. Shifting continues with each 20 series of six timing pulses until each shift register output signal SO1-SO13 has been high once. After shift register output signal SO13 has been high, the series of high voltage level shift register output signals SO 630 stops. The shift register 402 can be initiated again by providing a control pulse in control signal CSYNC, such as control pulse 670, coincident with a timing pulse from timing 25 signal T2 at 604.

In forward direction operation, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC 624 is provided coincident with a timing pulse from timing signal T4 at 612 to set the direction of shifting to the forward direction. Also, a control pulse from control signal CSYNC 624 is provided coincident with a timing pulse from timing 30 signal T2 at 604 to start or initiate the shift register 402 shifting a high voltage signal through the shift register output signals SO1-SO13.

Figure 12 is a timing diagram illustrating operation of address generator 400 in the reverse direction. The timing signals T1-T6 provide the repeating series of six pulses. Each of the timing signals T1-T6 provides one pulse in a series of six pulses. In one series of six pulses, timing signal T1 at 800 includes 5 timing pulse 802, timing signal T2 at 804 includes timing pulse 806, timing signal T3 at 808 includes timing pulse 810, timing signal T4 at 812 includes timing pulse 814, timing signal T5 at 816 includes timing pulse 818 and timing signal T6 at 820 includes timing pulse 822. The control signal CSYNC at 824 includes control pulses that set the direction of shifting in shift register 402 and initiate 10 shift register 402 for generating address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7, indicated at 825.

The timing pulse 802 is provided to shift register 402 in first pre-charge signal PRE1. During timing pulse 802, internal node 522 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m charges to provide corresponding high voltage level 15 internal node signals SN1-SN13. Shift register internal node signals SN 826 are set to high voltage levels at 828. The high voltage level internal node signals SN 826 turn on the internal node transistors 520 in shift register cells 403. In this example, a series of six timing pulses has been provided prior to timing pulse 802 and without initiating shift register 402, such that all shift register 20 output signals SO 830 are discharged to low voltage levels, indicated at 832 and all address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 825 remain at high voltage levels, indicated at 833.

The timing pulse 806 is provided to shift register 402 in first evaluation signal EVAL1. Timing pulse 806 turns on the first evaluation transistor 506 in 25 each of the shift register cells 403a-403m. The control signal CSYNC 824 remains at a low voltage level at 834 and all shift register output signals SO 830 remain at low voltage levels at 836 to turn off the forward input transistor 508 and reverse input transistor 510 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m. The non-conducting forward and reverse input transistors 508 and 510 prevent 30 the internal node 522 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m from discharging to a low voltage level. All shift register internal node signals SN 826 remain at high voltage levels at 838.

- The timing pulse 810 is provided to shift register 402 in second pre-charge signal PRE2, to direction circuit 404 in fourth pre-charge signal PRE4 and to address line pre-charge transistors 438 and evaluation prevention transistor 422a in logic array 406. During timing pulse 810, all shift register output signals SO 830 are charged to high voltage levels at 840. Also, during timing pulse 810, reverse direction signal DIRR 842 charges to a high voltage level at 844. In addition, timing pulse 810 maintains all address signals 825 at high voltage levels and turns on evaluation prevention transistor 422a to pull logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 to a low voltage level at 850.
- 10 Timing pulse 814 is provided to shift register 402 in second evaluation signal EVAL2, to direction circuit 404 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to evaluation prevention transistor 422b in logic array 406. Timing pulse 814 turns on the second evaluation transistor 518 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m. With internal node signals SN 826 at high voltage levels that turn on internal node transistor 520 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m, all shift register output signals SO 830 discharge to low voltage levels at 852. Also, timing pulse 814 turns on fourth evaluation transistor 562 and control signal CSYNC 824 provides a low voltage to turn off control transistor 564. With control transistor 564 turned off, reverse direction signal DIRR 842 remains charged to a high voltage level. In addition, timing pulse 814 turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442b to hold logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 at a low voltage level at 858. The low voltage level logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 turns off address evaluation transistors 440.
- 15 Timing pulse 818 is provided to direction circuit 404 in third pre-charge signal PRE3 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistor 444 in logic array 406. During timing pulse 818, forward direction signal DIRF 858 charges to a high voltage level at 860. Also, during timing pulse 818 logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 charges to a high voltage level at 862 to turn on all logic evaluation transistors 440. With all shift register output signals SO 830 at low voltage levels, all address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 are turned off and all address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 825 remain at high voltage levels.

Timing pulse 822 is provided to direction circuit 404 as third evaluation signal EVAL3. The timing pulse 822 turns on third evaluation transistor 556. The control signal CSYNC 824 provides a control pulse 864 to turn on control transistor 558 and forward direction signal DIFR 858 is discharged to a low voltage level at 865. The low voltage level forward direction signal DIFR 858 and high voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 842 set each of the shift register cells 403a-403m for shifting in the reverse direction.

In the next series of six timing pulses, during timing pulse 866, all internal node signals SN 826 are charged to high voltage levels. Timing pulse 868 turns on the first evaluation transistor 506 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m. A control pulse 870, which may be in control signal CSYNC, is provided to turn on the reverse input transistor in shift register cell 403m and with the reverse direction transistor turned on, internal node signal SN13 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 872. The shift register output signals SO 830 are at low voltage levels at 874, which turns off the reverse input transistor in shift register cells 403a-403l. With the reverse input transistors off, each of the other internal node signals SN1-SN12 remain at high voltage levels, indicated at 876.

During timing pulse 878, all shift register output signals SO 830 are charged to high voltage levels at 880 and reverse direction signal DIRR 842 is maintained at a high voltage level at 882. In addition, timing pulse 878 maintains all address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 825 at high voltage levels at 884 and pulls logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 to a low voltage level at 886. The low voltage level logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 turns off evaluation transistors 440, which prevents address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 470 from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 825 to low voltage levels.

During timing pulse 888, shift register output signals SO1-SO12 are discharged to low voltage levels at 890. Shift register output signal SO13 remains at a high voltage level, indicated at 892, based on the low voltage level internal node signal SN13 at 872 that turns off internal node transistor 520 of shift register cell 403m. Also, timing pulse 888 turns on second evaluation transistor and control signal CSYNC 824 turns off control transistor 564 to maintain reverse direction signal DIRR 842 at a high voltage level at 896. In

- addition, timing pulse 888 turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442b to hold logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 at a low voltage level at 898 and keep evaluation transistors 440 turned off. Shift register output signals SO 830 settle during timing pulse 888, such that one shift register output signal SO13 is at a
- 5 high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO1-SO12 are at low voltage levels.

During timing pulse 900, forward direction signal DIRF 858 charges to a high voltage level at 901 and logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 charges to a high voltage level at 902. The high voltage level logic evaluation signal LEVAL
10 848 at 902 turns on evaluation transistors 440. The high voltage level shift register output signal SO13 at 892 turns on address transistors 470a and 470b and address signals ~A3 and ~A5 are actively pulled to low voltage levels, indicated at 904. The other shift register output signals SO1-SO12 are pulled to low voltage levels at 890, such that address transistor pairs 446, 448, ... 468
15 are turned off and address signals ~A1, ~A2, ~A4, ~A6 and ~A7 remain at high voltage levels, indicated at 906. The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 825 become valid during timing pulse 900. Timing pulse 908 turns on third evaluation transistor 556 and a control pulse 910 in control signal CSYNC 824 turns on control transistor 558 to discharge the forward direction signal DIRF
20 858 to a low voltage at 912.

In the next series of six timing pulses, during timing pulse 914 all internal node signals SN 826 are charged to high voltage levels at 916. Timing pulse 918 turns on first evaluation transistor 506 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m to discharge node 522 if the reverse input signal SIR at each of the
25 shift register cells 403a-403m is at a high voltage level. The reverse input signal SIR at shift register cell 403m is the control signal CSYNC 824, which is at a low voltage level at 920. The reverse input signal SIR at each of the other shift register cells 403a-403l is the shift register output signal SO 830 of the following shift register cell 403. The shift register output signal SO13 is at a high voltage
30 level at 892 and is the reverse input signal SIR of shift register cell 403l. The shift register output signals SO1-SO12 are all at low voltage levels at 890. Shift register cells 403a-403k and 403m have low voltage level reverse input signals

SIR that turn off reverse input transistor 510, such that internal node signals SN1-SN11 and SN13 remain at high voltage levels at 922. Shift register cell 403l receives the high voltage level shift register output signal SO13 as the reverse input signal SIR that turns on the reverse input transistor to discharge 5 internal node signal SN12 at 924.

During timing pulse 926, all shift register output signals SO 830 are charged to high voltage levels at 928 and reverse direction signal DIRR 842 is maintained at a high voltage level at 930. Also, during timing pulse 926 all address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 825 are charged to a high voltage level at 932 10 and evaluation prevention transistor 442a is turned on to pull LEVAL 848 to a low voltage level at 934. The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 825 were valid from the time address signals ~A3 and ~A5 were pulled low at 904 until all address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 825 are pulled high at 932. The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 825 are valid during the timing pulses 908, 914 and 15 918.

Timing pulse 936 turns on second evaluation transistor 518 in each of the shift register cells 403a-403m to evaluate the internal node signals SN 826. Internal node signals SN1-SN11 and SN13 are at high voltage levels at 922 to discharge shift register output signals SO1-SO11 and SO13 to low voltage 20 levels at 938. Internal node signal SN12 is at a low voltage level at 924 that turns off the internal node transistor of shift register cell 403l and maintains shift register output signal SO12 at a high voltage level at 940.

Also, timing pulse 936 turns on fourth evaluation transistor 562 and control signal CSYNC 824 is at a low voltage level to turn off control transistor 25 564 to maintain reverse direction signal DIRR 842 at a high voltage level at 944. In addition, timing pulse 936 turns on evaluation prevention transistor 442b to maintain LEVAL 848 at a low voltage level at 946.

During timing pulse 948, forward direction signal DIRF 858 is charged to a high voltage level at 950 and LEVAL 848 is charged to a high voltage level at 30 952. The high voltage level logic evaluation signal LEVAL 848 at 952 turns on evaluation transistors 440. The high voltage level shift register output signal SO12 at 940 turns on address transistors 468a and 468b to pull address signals

~A3 and ~A4 to low voltage levels at 954. The other address signals ~A1, ~A2 and ~A5-~A7 are maintained at high voltage levels at 956.

Timing pulse 958 turns on third evaluation transistor 556. A control pulse 960 in control signal CSYNC 824 turns on control transistor 558 and forward 5 direction signal DIRF 842 discharges to a low voltage level at 962.

The next series of six timing pulses shifts the high voltage level shift register output signal SO12 to the next shift register cell 403k that provides a high voltage level shift register output signal SO11. Shifting continues with each series of six timing pulses until each shift register output signal SO1-SO13 has been high once. After shift register output signal SO1 is high, the series of high voltage level shift register output signals SO 830 stops. The shift register 402 can be initiated again by providing a control pulse, such as control pulse 870, coincident with a timing pulse from timing signal T2 804.

In reverse direction operation, a control pulse from CSYNC 824 is provided coincident with a timing pulse from timing signal T6 at 820 to set the direction of shifting to the reverse direction. Also, a control pulse from CSYNC 824 is provided coincident with a timing pulse from timing signal T2 804 to start or initiate the shift register 402 shifting a high voltage level signal through the shift register output signals SO1-SO13.

Figure 13 is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of two address generators 1000 and 1002 and six fire groups 1004a-1004f. Each of the address generators 1000 and 1002 is similar to address generator 400 of Figure 9 and fire groups 1004a-1004f are similar to fire groups 202a-202f illustrated in Figure 7. The address generator 1000 is electrically coupled to fire groups 1004a-1004c through first address lines 1006. The address lines 1006 provide address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 from address generator 1000 to each of the fire groups 1004a-1004c. Also, address generator 1000 is electrically coupled to control line 1010. Control line 1010 receives conduct control signal CSYNC to address generator 1000. In one embodiment, the CSYNC signal is provided by an external controller to a printhead die on which two address generators 1000 and 1002 and six fire groups 1004a-1004f are fabricated. In addition, address generator 1000 is electrically coupled to select lines 1008a-1008f. The

select lines 1008a-1008f are similar to select lines 212a-212f illustrated in Figure 7. The select lines 1008a-1008f conduct select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6 to address generator 1000, as well as to the corresponding fire groups 1004a-1004f (not shown).

- 5 The select line 1008a conducts select signal SEL1 to address generator 1000, in one embodiment is timing signal T3 timing signal T6. The select line 1008b conducts select signal SEL2 to address generator 1000, in one embodiment is timing signal T3 timing signal T1. The select line 1008c conducts select signal SEL3 to address generator 1000 in one embodiment is 10 timing signal T3 timing signal T2. The select line 1008d conducts select signal SEL4 to address generator 1000, in one embodiment is timing signal T3 timing signal T3. The select line 1008e conducts select signal SEL5 to address generator 1000, in one embodiment is timing signal T3 timing signal T4, and the select line 1008f conducts select signal SEL6 to address generator 1000, in one 15 embodiment is timing signal T3 timing signal T5.

- The address generator 1002 is electrically coupled to fire groups 1004d-1004f through second address lines 1012. The address lines 1012 provide address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 from address generator 1002 to each of the fire groups 1004d-1004f. Also, address generator 1002 is electrically coupled to 20 control line 1010 that conducts control signal CSYNC to address generator 1002. In addition, address generator 1002 is electrically coupled to select lines 1008a-1008f. The select lines 1008a-1008f conduct select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6 to address generator 1002, as well as to the corresponding fire groups 1004a-1004f (not shown).

- 25 The select line 1008a conducts select signal SEL1 to address generator 1002, which in one embodiment is timing signal T3. The select line 1008b conducts select signal SEL2 to address generator 1002 , which in one embodiment is timing signal T4. The select line 1008c conducts select signal SEL3 to address generator 1002, which in one embodiment is timing signal T5. 30 The select line 1008d conducts select signal SEL4 to address generator 1002, which in one embodiment is timing signal T6. The select line 1008e conducts select signal SEL5 to address generator 1002, which in one embodiment is

timing signal T1, and the select line 1008f conducts select signal SEL6 to address generator 1002, which in one embodiment is timing signal T2.

- The select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL 6 include a series of six pulses that repeats in a repeating series of six pulses. Each of the select signals SEL1,
- 5 SEL2, ... SEL6 includes one pulse in the series of six pulses. In one embodiment, a pulse in select signal SEL1 is followed by a pulse in select signal SEL2, that is followed by a pulse in select signal SEL3, that is followed by a pulse in select signal SEL4, that is followed by a pulse in select signal SEL5, that is followed by a pulse in select signal SEL6. After the pulse in select signal
- 10 SEL6, the series repeats beginning with a pulse in select signal SEL1. The control signal CSYNC includes pulses coincident with pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6 to initiate address generators 1000 and 1002 and to set up the direction of shifting or address generation in address generators 1000 and 1002, for example as discussed with respect to Figures 11 and 12. To
- 15 initiate address generation from address generator 1000, control signal CSYNC includes a control pulse coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal T2 that corresponds to the timing pulse in select signal SEL3.

The address generator 1000 generates address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 in response to select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6 and control signal CSYNC.

- 20 The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 are provided through first address lines 1006 to fire groups 1004a-1004c.

In address generator 1000, address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 are valid during timing pulses in timing signals T6, T1 and T2 that correspond to timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3. The control signal CSYNC

25 includes a control pulse coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal T4 that corresponds to the timing pulse in select signal SEL5 to set up address generator 1000 for shifting in the forward direction. The control signal CSYNC includes a control pulse coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal T6 that corresponds to the timing pulse in select signal SEL1 to set up address

30 generator 1000 for shifting in the reverse direction.

The fire groups 1004a-1004c receive valid address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 during the pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3. When fire group

one (FG1) at 1004a receives the address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and the pulse in select signal SEL1, firing cells 120 in selected row subgroups SG1 are enabled for activation by fire signal FIRE1. When fire group two (FG2) at 1004b receives the address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and the pulse in select signal

- 5 SEL2, firing cells 120 in selected row subgroups SG2 are enabled for activation by fire signal FIRE2. When fire group three (FG3) at 1004c receives the address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and the pulse in select signal SEL3, firing cells 120 in selected row subgroups SG3 are enabled for activation by fire signal FIRE3.

The address generator 1002 generates address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 in response to the select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6 and control signal CSYNC. The address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 are provided through second address lines 1012 to fire groups 1004d-1004f. In address generator 1002, the address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 are valid during timing pulses in timing signals T6, T1 and T2 that correspond to timing pulses in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6. The control signal CSYNC includes a control pulse coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal T4 that corresponds to the timing pulse in select signal SEL2 to set up address generator 1002 for shifting in the forward direction. The control signal CSYNC includes a control pulse coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal T6 that corresponds to the timing pulse in select signal SEL4 to set up address generator 1002 for shifting in the reverse direction. To initiate address generation from address generator 1002, control signal CSYNC includes a control pulse coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal T2 that corresponds to the timing pulse in select signal SEL6.

The fire groups 1004d-1004f receive valid address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 during the pulses in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6. When fire group four (FG4) at 1004d receives the address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 and the pulse in select signal SEL4, firing cells 120 in selected row subgroups SG4 are enabled for activation by fire signal FIRE4. When fire group five (FG5) at 1004e receives the address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 and the pulse in select signal SEL5, firing cells 120 in selected row subgroups SG5 are enabled for activation by fire signal FIRE5. When fire group six (FG6) at 1004f receives the address

signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 and the pulse in select signal SEL6, firing cells 120 in selected row subgroups SG6 are enabled for activation by fire signal FIRE6.

- In one example operation, during one series of six pulses, control signal CSYNC includes control pulses coincident with the timing pulses in select signals SEL2 and SEL5 to set up address generators 1000 and 1002 for shifting in the forward direction. The control pulse coincident with the timing pulse in select signal SEL2 sets up address generator 1002 for shifting in the forward direction. The control pulse coincident with the timing pulse in select signal SEL5 sets up address generator 1000 for shifting in the forward direction.
- 10 In the next series of six pulses, control signal CSYNC includes control pulses coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL2, SEL3, SEL5 and SEL6. The control pulses coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL2 and SEL5 set the direction of shifting to the forward direction in address generators 1000 and 1002. The control pulses coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL3 and SEL6 initiate the address generators 1000 and 1002 for generating address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7. The control pulse coincident with the timing pulse in select signal SEL3 initiates the address generator 1000 and the control pulse coincident with the timing pulse in select signal SEL6 initiates the address generator 1002.
- 15 During the third series of timing pulses, address generator 1000 generates address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 that are valid during timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3. The valid address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 are used for enabling firing cells 120 in row subgroups SG1, SG2 and SG3 in fire groups FG1, FG2 and FG3 at 1004a-1004c for activation. During the third series of timing pulses, address generator 1002 generates address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 that are valid during timing pulses in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6. The valid address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 are used for enabling firing cells 120 in row subgroups SG4, SG5 and SG6 in fire groups FG4, FG5 and FG6 at 1004d-1004f for activation.
- 20 During the third series of timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6, address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 include low voltage level signals that correspond to one of thirteen addresses and address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7

include low voltage level signals that correspond to the same one of thirteen addresses. During each subsequent series of timing pulses from select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6, address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 include low voltage level signals that correspond to the same 5 one of thirteen addresses. Each series of timing pulses is an address time slot, such that one of the thirteen addresses is provided during each series of timing pulses.

In forward direction operation, address one is provided first by address generators 1000 and 1002, followed by address two and so on through address 10 thirteen. After address thirteen, address generators 1000 and 1002 provide all high voltage level address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7. Also, during each series of timing pulses from select signals SEL1, SEL2 ,... SEL6, control pulses are provided coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL2 and SEL5 to continue shifting in the forward direction.

15 In another example operation, during one series of six pulses, control signal CSYNC includes control pulses coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL1 and SEL4 to set up address generators 1000 and 1002 for shifting in the reverse direction. The control pulse coincident with the timing pulse in select signal SEL1 sets up address generator 1000 for shifting in the reverse 20 direction. The control pulse coincident with the timing pulse in select signal SEL4 sets up address generator 1002 for shifting in the reverse direction.

In the next series of six pulses, control signal CSYNC includes control 25 pulses coincident with the timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL3, SEL4 and SEL6. The control pulses coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL1 and SEL4 set the direction of shifting to the reverse direction in address generators 1000 and 1002. The control pulses coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL3 and SEL6 initiate the address generators 1000 and 1002 for generating address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7. The 30 control pulses coincident with the timing pulse in select signal SEL3 initiates address generator 1000 and the control pulse coincident with the timing pulse in select signal SEL6 initiates address generator 1002.

- During the third series of timing pulses, address generator 1000 generates address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 that are valid during timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3. The valid address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 are used for enabling firing cells 120 in row subgroups SG1, SG2 and SG3
- 5 in fire groups FG1, FG2 and FG3 at 1004a-1004c for activation. Address generator 1002 generates address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 that are valid during timing pulses in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6 during the third series of timing pulses. The valid address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 are used for enabling firing cells 120 in row subgroups SG4, SG5 and SG6 in fire groups
- 10 FG4, FG5 and FG6 at 1004d-1004f for activation.

During the third series of timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6 in reverse direction operation, address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 include low voltage level signals that correspond to one of thirteen addresses and address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 include low voltage level signals that

15 correspond to the same one of thirteen addresses. During each subsequent series of timing pulses from select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6, address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 include low voltage level signals that correspond to the same one of thirteen addresses. Each series of timing pulses is an address time slot, such that one of the thirteen addresses is

20 provided during each series of timing pulses.

In reverse direction operation, address thirteen is provided first by address generator 1000 and 1002, followed by address twelve and so on through address one. After address one, address generators 1000 and 1002 provide all high voltage level address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 and ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7. Also, during each series of timing pulses from select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 control pulses are provided coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL1 and SEL4 to continue shifting in the reverse direction.

To terminate or prevent address generation, control signal CSYNC includes control pulses coincident with timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2, SEL4 and SEL5. This clears the shift registers, such as shift register 402, in address generators 1000 and 1002. A constant high voltage level, or a series of high voltage pulses, in control signal CSYNC also terminates or

prevents address generation and a constant low voltage level in control signal CSYNC will not initiate address generators 1000 and 1002.

Figure 14 is a timing diagram illustrating forward and reverse operation of address generators 1000 and 1002. The control signal used for shifting in the forward direction is CSYNC(FWD) at 1124 and the control signal used for shifting in the reverse direction is CSYNC(REV) at 1126. The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128 are provided by address generator 1000 and include both forward and reverse operation address references. The address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130 are provided by address generator 1002 and include both forward and reverse operation address references.

The select signals SEL1, SEL2, ... SEL6 provide a repeating series of six pulses. Each of the select signals SEL1, SEL2, SEL6 includes one pulse in the series of six pulses. In one series of the repeating series of six pulses, select signal SEL1 at 1100 includes timing pulse 1102, select signal SEL2 at 1104 includes timing pulse 1106, select signal SEL3 at 1108 includes timing pulse 1110, select signal SEL4 at 1112 includes timing pulse 1114, select signal SEL5 at 1116 includes timing pulse 1118 and select signal SEL6 at 1120 includes timing pulse 1122.

In forward direction operation, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1124 includes control pulse 1132 coincident with timing pulse 1106 in select signal SEL2 at 1104. The control pulse 1132 sets up address generator 1002 for shifting in the forward direction. Also, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1124 includes control pulse 1134 coincident with timing pulse 1118 in select signal SEL5 at 1116. The control pulse 1134 sets up address generator 1000 for shifting in the forward direction.

In the next repeating series of six pulses, the select signal SEL1 at 1100 includes timing pulse 1136, select signal SEL2 at 1104 includes timing pulse 1138, select signal SEL3 at 1108 includes timing pulse 1140, select signal SEL4 at 1112 includes timing pulse 1142, select signal SEL5 at 1116 includes timing pulse 1144 and select signal SEL6 at 1120 includes timing pulse 1146.

Control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1124 includes control pulse 1148 coincident with timing pulse 1138 to continue setting address generator 1002 for shifting in

the forward direction and control pulse 1152 coincident with timing pulse 1144 to continue setting address generator 1000 for shifting in the forward direction.

Also, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1124 includes control pulse 1150 coincident with timing pulse 1140 in select signal SEL3 at 1108. The control pulse 1150

- 5 initiates address generator 1000 for generating address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128. In addition, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1124 includes control pulse 1154 coincident with timing pulse 1146 in select signal SEL6 at 1120. The control pulse 1154 initiates address generator 1002 for generating address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130.

- 10 In the next or third series of six pulses, select signal SEL1 at 1100 includes timing pulse 1156, select signal SEL2 at 1104 includes timing pulse 1158, select signal SEL3 at 1108 includes timing pulse 1160, select signal SEL4 at 1112 includes timing pulse 1162, select signal SEL5 at 1116 includes timing pulse 1164 and select signal SEL6 at 1120 includes timing pulse 1166. The 15 control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1124 includes control pulse 1168 coincident with timing pulse 1158 to continue setting address generator 1002 for shifting in the forward direction and control pulse 1170 coincident with timing pulse 1164 to continue setting address generator 1000 for shifting in the forward direction.

- The address generator 1000 provides address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7
20 at 1128. After being initiated in forward direction operation, address generator 1000 and address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128 provide address one at 1172. Address one at 1172 becomes valid during timing pulse 1146 in select signal SEL6 at 1120 and remains valid until timing pulse 1162 in select signal SEL4 at 1112. Address one at 1172 is valid during timing pulses 1156, 1158
25 and 1160 in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3 at 1100, 1104 and 1108.

- The address generator 1002 provides address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130. After being initiated in forward direction operation, address generator 1002 and address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130 provide address one at 1174. Address one at 1174 becomes valid during timing pulse 1160 in select signal SEL3 at 1108 and remains valid until timing pulse 1176 in select signal SEL1 at 1100. Address one at 1174 is valid during timing pulses 1162, 1164
30 and 1166 in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6 at 1112, 1116 and 1120.

The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128 and ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130 provide the same address, address one at 1172 and 1174. Address one is provided during the series of six timing pulses beginning with timing pulse 1156 and ending with timing pulse 1166, which is the address time slot for 5 address one. During the next series of six pulses, beginning with timing pulse 1176, address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128 provide address two at 1178 and address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130 provide address two also. In this way, address generators 1000 and 1002 provide addresses from address one through address thirteen in the forward direction. After address thirteen, 10 address generators 1000 and 1002 are reinitiated to cycle through the valid addresses again in the same way.

In reverse direction operation, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1126 includes control pulse 1180 coincident with timing pulse 1102 in select signal SEL1 at 1100. The control pulse 1180 sets up address generator 1000 for shifting in the 15 reverse direction. Also, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1126 includes control pulse 1182 coincident with timing pulse 1114 in select signal SEL4 at 1112. The control pulse 1182 sets up address generator 1002 for shifting in the reverse direction.

Control signal CSYNC(REV) 1126 includes control pulse 1184 coincident 20 with timing pulse 1136 to continue setting address generator 1000 for shifting in the reverse direction and control pulse 1188 coincident with timing pulse 1142 to continue setting address generator 1002 for shifting in the reverse direction. Also, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1126 includes control pulse 1186 coincident with timing pulse 1140 in select signal SEL3 at 1108. The control pulse 1186 25 initiates address generator 1000 for generating address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128. In addition, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1126 includes control pulse 1190 coincident with timing pulse 1146 in select signal SEL6 at 1120. The control pulse 1190 initiates address generator 1002 for generating address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130.
30 The control signal CSYNC(REV) 1126 includes control pulse 1192 coincident with timing pulse 1156 to continue setting address generator 1000 for shifting in the reverse direction and control pulse 1194 coincident with timing

pulse 1162 to continue setting address generator 1002 for shifting in the reverse direction.

- The address generator 1000 provides address signals ~A1~A7 at 1128. After being initiated in reverse direction operation, address generator 1000 and 5 address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128 provide address thirteen at 1172. Address thirteen at 1172 becomes valid during timing pulse 1146 and remains valid until timing pulse 1162. Address thirteen at 1172 is valid during timing pulses 1156, 1158 and 1160 in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3 at 1100, 1104 and 1108.
- 10 The address generator 1002 provides address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130. After being initiated in reverse direction operation, address generator 1002 and address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130 provide address thirteen at 1174. Address thirteen at 1174 becomes valid during timing pulse 1160 and remains valid until timing pulse 1176. Address thirteen at 1174 is valid during 15 timing pulses 1162, 1164 and 1166 in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6 at 1112, 1116 and 1120.

- The address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128 and ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130 provide the same address, address thirteen at 1172 and 1174. Address thirteen is provided during the series of six timing pulses beginning with timing 20 pulse 1156 and ending with timing pulse 1166, which is the address time slot for address thirteen. During the next series of six pulses, beginning with timing pulse 1176, address signals ~A1, ~A2, ... ~A7 at 1128 provide address twelve at 1178 and address signals ~B1, ~B2, ... ~B7 at 1130 provide address twelve also. Address generators 1000 and 1002 provide addresses from address 25 thirteen through address one in the reverse direction. After address one, address generators 1000 and 1002 are reinitiated to provide valid addresses again.

- Figure 15 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of a bank select address generator 1200 in a printhead die 40. The bank select address 30 generator 1200 is one embodiment of control circuitry in printhead die 40. The bank select address generator 1200 is configured to provide twenty six address signal combinations, referred to as addresses 1-26, in eight address signals

~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. Lower number addresses 1-13, referred to as lower bank addresses 1-13, are provided to enable firing cells in a first group of firing cells, referred to as the lower bank of firing cells. Higher number addresses 14-26, referred to as higher bank addresses 14-26, are provided to enable firing cells in 5 a second group of firing cells, referred to as the higher bank of firing cells. In one embodiment, two of eight address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 are active at a time to provide twenty six addresses 1-26.

The bank select address generator 1200 includes a lower bank shift register 1202, a higher bank shift register 1204, a lower bank logic circuit 1206, 10 a higher bank logic circuit 1208 and a direction circuit 1210. The lower bank shift register 1202 is similar to shift register 402 (shown in Figure 9) and, also, higher bank shift register 1204 is similar to shift register 402. The lower bank shift register 1202 receives different timing signals than shift register 402 and higher bank shift register 1204 receives different timing signals than shift 15 register 402. The lower bank logic circuit 1206 includes transistor logic, similar to logic circuit 406 (shown in Figure 9), to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 and the higher bank logic circuit 1208 includes transistor logic, similar to logic circuit 406, to provide higher bank addresses 14-26.

The lower bank shift register 1202 is electrically coupled to lower bank 20 logic circuit 1206 through shift register output lines 1212a-1212m. The shift register output lines 1212a-1212m provide shift register output signals SO1-SO13 to logic circuit 1206 as logic circuit input signals AI1-AI13, respectively. Also, lower bank shift register 1202 is electrically coupled to control signal line 1214 that provides control signal CSYNC to lower bank shift register 1202. In 25 addition, lower bank shift register 1202 receives timing pulses in bank timing signals BT1, BT4, BT5 and BT6.

Lower bank shift register 1202 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1216 that provides bank timing signal BT6 to lower bank shift register 1202 as first pre-charge signal PRE1. Lower bank shift register 1202 is electrically 30 coupled to first resistor divide network 1218 through first evaluation signal line 1220. The first resistor divide network 1218 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1222 that provides bank timing signal BT1 to first resistor divide

network 1218. The first resistor divide network 1218 provides a reduced voltage level BT1 timing signal to lower bank shift register 1202 on first evaluation signal line 1220 as first evaluation signal EVAL1. Lower bank shift register 1202 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1224 that provides bank timing signal

5 BT4 to lower bank shift register 1202 as second pre-charge signal PRE2 and lower bank shift register 1202 is electrically coupled to second resistor divide network 1226 through second evaluation signal line 1228. The second resistor divide network 1226 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1230 that provides bank timing signal BT5 to second resistor divide network 1226. The

10 second resistor divide network 1226 provides a reduced voltage level BT5 timing signal to lower bank shift register 1202 through second evaluation signal line 1228 as second evaluation signal EVAL2.

The higher bank shift register 1204 is electrically coupled to higher bank logic circuit 1208 through shift register output lines 1232a-1232m. The shift

15 register output lines 1232a-1232m provide shift register output signals SO1-SO13 to logic circuit 1208 as logic circuit input signals AI14-AI26, respectively. Also, higher bank shift register 1204 is electrically coupled to control signal line 1214 that provides control signal CSYNC to higher bank shift register 1204. In addition, higher bank shift register 1204 receives timing pulses in timing signals

20 BT3, BT4, BT5 and BT6.

Higher bank shift register 1204 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1216 that provides bank timing signal BT6 to higher bank shift register 1204 as first pre-charge signal PRE1. Higher bank shift register 1204 is electrically coupled to third resistor divide network 1227 through first evaluation signal line

25 1221. The third resistor divide network 1227 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1229 that provides bank timing signal BT3 to third resistor divide network 1227. The third resistor divide network 1227 provides a reduced voltage level BT3 timing signal to higher bank shift register 1204 through first evaluation signal line 1221 as first evaluation signal EVAL1. Higher bank shift

30 register 1204 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1224 that provides bank timing signal BT4 to higher bank shift register 1204 as second pre-charge signal PRE2. Higher bank shift register 1204 is electrically coupled to second

evaluation signal line 1228 that provides a reduced voltage level BT5 timing signal to higher bank shift register 1204 as second evaluation signal EVAL2.

Direction circuit 1210 is electrically coupled to lower bank shift register 1202 and to higher bank shift register 1204 through direction signal lines 1240.

5 Direction signal lines 1240 provide direction signals DIRR and DIRF from direction circuit 1210 to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, direction circuit 1210 is electrically coupled to control signal line 1214 that provides control signal CSYNC to direction circuit 1210. In addition, direction circuit 1210 receives timing pulses in timing signals BT4-BT6.

10 Direction circuit 1210 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1224 that provides timing signal BT4 to direction circuit 1210 as third pre-charge signal PRE3. Direction circuit 1210 is electrically coupled to second evaluation signal line 1228 that provides the reduced voltage BT5 timing signal to direction circuit 1210 as third evaluation signal EVAL3. Also, direction circuit 1210 is electrically
15 coupled to fourth resistor divide network 1246 through evaluation signal line 1248. The fourth resistor divide network 1246 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1216 that provides bank timing signal BT6 to fourth resistor divide network 1246. The fourth resistor divide network 1246 provides a reduced voltage BT6 timing signal to direction circuit 1210 as fourth evaluation signal
20 EVAL4.

The lower bank logic circuit 1206 is electrically coupled to shift register output lines 1212a-1212m to receive shift register output signals SO1-SO13 as input signals AI1-AI13, respectively. Also, lower bank logic circuit 1206 is electrically coupled to address lines 1252a-1252h to provide address signals
25 ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8, respectively. In addition, lower bank logic circuit 1206 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1224 that provides timing signal BT4 to lower bank logic circuit 1206 as timing signal T3, to timing signal line 1230 that provides timing signal BT5 to lower bank logic circuit 1206 as timing signal T4 and to timing signal line 1216 that provides timing signal BT6 to lower bank logic
30 circuit 1206 as timing signal T5.

The higher bank logic circuit 1208 is electrically coupled to shift register output lines 1232a-1232m to receive shift register output signals SO1-SO13 as

input signals AI14-AI26, respectively. Also, higher bank logic circuit 1208 is electrically coupled to address lines 1252a-1252h to provide address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8, respectively. In addition, higher bank logic circuit 1208 is electrically coupled to timing signal line 1224 that provides timing signal BT4 to 5 higher bank logic circuit 1208 as timing signal T3, to timing signal line 1230 that provides timing signal BT5 to higher bank logic circuit 1208 as timing signal T4 and to timing signal line 1216 that provides timing signal BT6 to higher bank logic circuit 1206 as timing signal T5.

The lower bank shift register 1202 and lower bank logic circuit 1206 10 provide low voltage level signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 to provide the thirteen lower bank addresses 1-13. The lower bank shift register 1202 and lower bank logic circuit 1206 provide the lower bank addresses 1-13 in a forward direction from address one to address thirteen and a reverse direction from address thirteen to address one. The higher bank shift register 1204 and 15 higher bank logic circuit 1208 provide low voltage level signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 to provide the thirteen higher bank addresses 14-26. The higher bank shift register 1204 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 provide the higher bank addresses 14-26 in a forward direction from address fourteen to address twenty six and a reverse direction from address twenty six to address 20 fourteen. The direction circuit 1210 provides direction signals DIRF and DIRR that set the forward or reverse direction of operation in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204.

Each of the thirteen shift register cells is electrically coupled to receive first pre-charge signal PRE1, first evaluation signal EVAL1, second pre-charge 25 signal PRE2 and second evaluation signal EVAL2. Lower bank shift register 1202 is initiated by receiving a control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT1. In response, a high voltage level signal is provided at SO1 or SO13. During each subsequent series of six timing pulses, lower bank shift register 1202 shifts the high voltage 30 level signal to the next shift register cell 403 and high voltage level signal as one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13. In the forward direction, the high voltage level signal is shifted from shift register output signal SO1 to shift

register output signal SO2 and so on, up to and including shift register output signal SO13. In the reverse direction, the high voltage level signal is shifted from shift register output signal SO13 to shift register output signal SO12 and so on, up to and including shift register output signal SO1. After each of the shift 5 register output signals SO1-SO13 has been set to a high voltage level during a sequence, all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are set to low voltage levels.

The lower bank logic circuit 1206 includes transistor logic provides low voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. The lower 10 bank logic circuit 1206 receives a high voltage level signal at one of the lower bank input signals AI1-AI13 and provides a corresponding set of low voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. The lower bank input signals AI1-AI13 correspond to lower bank addresses 1-13, respectively. In one embodiment, in response to a high voltage level input signal AI1, lower bank 15 logic circuit 1206 provides two low voltage level address signals, such as ~A1 and ~A2, in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 as lower bank address 1. In response to a high voltage level input signal AI2, lower bank logic circuit 1206 provides two low voltage level address signals, such as ~A1 and ~A3, in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 as lower bank address 2. This continues up 20 to lower bank logic circuit 1206 receiving a high voltage level input signal AI13 and providing two low voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 as lower bank address 13.

The higher bank shift register 1204 includes thirteen shift register cells 403 that provide the thirteen shift register output signals SO1-SO13. Each of 25 the thirteen shift register cells are electrically coupled to receive first pre-charge signal PRE1, first evaluation signal EVAL1, second pre-charge signal PRE2 and second evaluation signal EVAL2. Higher bank shift register 1204 is initiated by receiving a control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT3. In response, a high voltage level signal is 30 provided at SO1 or SO13. During each subsequent series of six timing pulses, higher bank shift register 1204 shifts the high voltage level signal to the next shift register cell 403 and one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13. In

- the forward direction, the high voltage level signal is shifted from shift register output signal SO1 to shift register output signal SO2 and so on, up to and including shift register output signal SO13. In the reverse direction, the high voltage level signal is shifted from shift register output signal SO13 to shift
- 5 register output signal SO12 and so on, up to and including shift register output signal SO1. After each of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 has been set to a high voltage level, all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are set to low voltage levels.

The higher bank logic circuit 1208 includes transistor logic provides low
10 voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. The higher bank logic circuit 1208 receives a high voltage level signal at one of the higher bank input signals AI14-AI26 and provides a corresponding set of low voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. The higher bank input signals AI14-AI26 correspond to higher bank addresses 14-26,
15 respectively. In one embodiment, in response to a high voltage level input signal AI14, higher bank logic circuit 1208 provides two low voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 as higher bank address 14. In response to a high voltage level input signal AI15, higher bank logic circuit 1208 provides two low voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1,
20 ~A2 ... ~A8 as higher bank address 15. This continues up to higher bank logic circuit 1208 receiving a high voltage level input signal AI26 and providing two low voltage level address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 as higher bank address 26.

The direction circuit 1210 provides direction signals DIRF and DIRR to
25 lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 to set the direction of shifting. If direction circuit 1210 receives a control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5, direction circuit 1210 provides a low voltage level direction signal DIRR and a high voltage level direction signal DIRF to shift and provide addresses in the
30 forward direction. If direction circuit 1210 does not receive a control pulse substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5, direction circuit

1210 provides a low voltage level direction signal DIRF and a high voltage level direction signal DIRR to shift and provide addresses in the reverse direction.

Bank timing signals BT1-BT6 provide a repeating series of six pulses.

Each timing signal BT1-BT6 provides one pulse in the series of six pulses and

- 5 timing signals BT1-BT6 provide pulses in order from timing signal BT1 to timing signal BT6.

In forward operation of lower bank shift register 1202 direction circuit 1210 receives a timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to pre-charge direction signals DIRR and DIRF to high voltage levels. Direction circuit 1210 receives a control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5 to discharge direction signal DIRR to a low voltage level. The high voltage level direction signal DIRF and low voltage level direction signal DIRR set lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 for shifting in the forward direction. The direction of operation is set during each series of timing pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6. Also, during the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 all internal nodes SN in shift register cells 403 are pre-charged to high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204.

To initiate lower bank shift register 1202 in the next series of six pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided substantially coincident with the timing pulse in timing signal BT1. During, the control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with the timing pulse in timing signal BT1 the internal node SN1 in lower bank shift register 1202 discharge to a low voltage level. Internal nodes SN2-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels and internal nodes SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels. Higher bank shift register 1204 is not initiated.

Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 receive a timing pulse in timing signal BT4, during which all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are pre-charged to high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 receive a timing pulse in timing signal

BT5, during which shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in both lower bank shift register 1202 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 discharge. Shift register output signal SO1 in lower bank shift register 1202 remains at a high voltage level, as internal node signal SN1 is at a low voltage level. Lower bank shift register 1202 provides the high voltage level output signal SO1 to lower bank logic circuit 1206.

The lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 receive the timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to pre-charge address lines 1252a-1252h. The timing pulse in timing signal BT5 prevents logic evaluation transistors from turning on in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. In one embodiment, it is during the timing pulse in timing signal BT5, and not the timing pulse in timing signal BT4, that address lines 1252a-1252h are pre-charged.

Next, lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 receive the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 to turn on logic evaluation transistors. The lower bank logic circuit 1206 receives one high voltage level shift register output signal SO1 as lower bank input signal AI1 and low voltage level shift register output signals SO2-SO13 as lower bank input signals AI2-AI13, respectively. In response, lower bank logic circuit 1206 actively pulls address lines, corresponding to low voltage level address signals in lower bank address 1, to low voltage levels. The higher bank logic circuit 1208 receives low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13 as higher bank input signals AI14-AI26 and does not discharge any of the address lines 1252a-1252h.

Each subsequent series of six pulses, shifts the high voltage level signal from one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 to an adjacent one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202. Lower bank logic circuit 1206 receives each high voltage level output signal SO1-SO13 and provides the corresponding lower bank address 1-13, from lower bank address 1 to lower bank address 13, in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. After shift register output signal SO13 has been high, all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are set to low voltage levels and address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8

remain charged to high voltage levels unless the logic circuit is initiated again or address lines are discharged by logic circuit of the other bank.

- In forward operation of higher bank shift register 1204 direction circuit 1210 receives a timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to pre-charge direction signals 5 DIRR and DIRF to high voltage levels. Direction circuit 1210 receives a control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5 to discharge direction signal DIRR to a low voltage level. Direction circuit 1210 receives a timing pulse in timing signal BT6 and with direction signal DIRR at a low voltage level, direction signal DIRF remains at a 10 high voltage level. The high voltage level direction signal DIRF and low voltage level direction signal DIRR set lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 for shifting in the forward direction. The direction of operation is set during each series of timing pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6. Also, during the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 all internal nodes SN in shift register 15 cells 403 are pre-charged to high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204.

- To initiate higher bank shift register 1204 in the next series of six pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided substantially coincident with the timing pulse in timing signal BT3. The control 20 pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with the timing pulse in timing signal BT3 during which the internal node SN1 discharges to a low voltage level in higher bank shift register 1204. Internal nodes SN2-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels and internal nodes SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. 25 Lower bank shift register 1202 is not initiated.

- Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 receive a timing pulse in timing signal BT4, during which shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are charged to high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Lower bank shift register 1202 and 30 higher bank shift register 1204 receive a timing pulse in timing signal BT5, during which all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in higher bank shift

register 1204 discharge. Shift register output signal SO1 in higher bank shift register 1204 remains at a high voltage level, since internal node signal SN1 is at a low voltage level. Higher bank shift register 1204 provides the high voltage level output signal SO1 to higher bank logic circuit 1208.

- 5 The lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 receive the timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to pre-charge address lines 1252a-1252h. The timing pulse in timing signal BT5 prevents logic evaluation transistors from turning on in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. In one embodiment it is during, the timing pulse in timing signal
10 BT5, and not the timing pulse in timing signal BT4, that address lines 1252a-1252h are pre-charged.

- Next, lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 receive the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 to turn on logic evaluation transistors. The higher bank logic circuit 1208 receives one high voltage level
15 shift register output signal SO1 as higher bank input signal AI14 and low voltage level shift register output signals SO2-SO13 as higher bank input signals AI15-AI26, respectively. In response, higher bank logic circuit 1208 actively pulls address lines, corresponding to low voltage level address signals in higher bank address 14, to low voltage levels. The lower bank logic circuit 1206 receives
20 low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13 as lower bank input signals AI1-AI13 and does not discharge any of the address lines 1252a-1252h.

Each subsequent series of six pulses, shifts the high voltage level signal from one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 to the next one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204.

- 25 Higher bank logic circuit 1208 receives each high voltage level output signal SO1-SO13 and provides the corresponding higher bank address 14-26, from higher bank address 14 to higher bank address 26, in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. After shift register output signal SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 has been high, all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are set to low voltage
30 levels and address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 remain charged to high voltage levels, unless the logic circuit is initiated again or address lines are discharged by logic circuit of the other bank.

- In reverse operation of lower bank shift register 1202, in one series of six pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6, direction circuit 1210 receives a timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to pre-charge direction signals DIRR and DIRF to high voltage levels. Direction circuit 1210 receives a low voltage level control signal
- 5 CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5 to maintain direction signal DIRR at a high voltage level. Direction circuit 1210 receives a timing pulse in timing signal BT6 and with direction signal DIRR at a high voltage level, and then direction signal DIRF discharges to a low voltage level. The low voltage level direction signal DIRF and high voltage level
- 10 direction signal DIRR set lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 for shifting in the reverse direction. The direction of operation is set during each series of timing pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6. Also, during the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 all internal nodes SN in shift register cells 403 is pre-charged to high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and
- 15 higher bank shift register 1204.

To initiate lower bank shift register 1202 in the next series of six pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided substantially coincident with the timing pulse in timing signal BT1. The control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with the timing pulse in

20 timing signal BT1 the internal node SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 discharges to a low voltage level. Internal nodes SN1-SN12 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels and internal nodes SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels. Higher bank shift register 1204 is not initiated.

25 Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 receive a timing pulse in timing signal BT4, during which all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 pre-charge to high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 receive a timing pulse in timing signal BT5,

30 during which shift register output signals SO1-SO12 discharge in lower bank shift register 1202 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204. Shift register output signal SO13 in lower bank shift register

1202 remains at a high voltage level, since internal node signal SN13 is at a low voltage level. Lower bank shift register 1202 provides the high voltage level output signal SO13 to lower bank logic circuit 1206.

- The lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208
- 5 receive the timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to pre-charge address lines 1252a-1252h. The timing pulse in timing signal BT5 prevents logic evaluation transistors from turning on in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. In one embodiment, the timing pulse in timing signal BT5, and not the timing pulse in timing signal BT4, during which address lines 1252a-1252h
 - 10 pre-charge.

Next, lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 receive the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 to turn on logic evaluation transistors. The lower bank logic circuit 1206 receives one high voltage level shift register output signal SO13 as lower bank input signal AI13 and low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO12 as lower bank input signals AI1-AI12, respectively. In response, lower bank logic circuit 1206 actively pulls address lines, corresponding to low voltage level address signals in lower bank address 13, to low voltage levels. The higher bank logic circuit 1208 receives low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13 as higher bank input signals AI14-AI26 and does not discharge any of the address lines 1252a-1252h.

Each subsequent series of six pulses, shifts the high voltage level signal from one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 to the next one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202. Lower bank logic circuit 1206 receives each high voltage level output signal SO1-SO13 and provides the corresponding lower bank address 1-13, from lower bank address 13 to lower bank address 1, in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. After shift register output signal SO1 has been high, all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are set to low voltage levels and address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 remain charged to high voltage levels, unless the logic circuit is initiated again or address lines are discharged by logic circuit of the other bank.

In reverse operation of higher bank shift register 1204, in one series of six pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6, direction circuit 1210 receives a timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to pre-charge direction signals DIRR and DIRF to high voltage levels. Direction circuit 1210 receives a low voltage level control 5 signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5 to maintain direction signal DIRR at a high voltage level. Direction circuit 1210 receives a timing pulse in timing signal BT6 and with direction signal DIRR at a high voltage level, and direction signal DIRF discharges to a low voltage level. The low voltage level direction signal DIRF and high voltage level direction 10 signal DIRR set lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 for shifting in the reverse direction. The direction of operation is set during each series of timing pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6. Also, the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 all internal nodes SN in shift register cells 403 are pre-charged to high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank 15 shift register 1204.

To initiate higher bank shift register 1204 in the next series of six pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided substantially coincident with the timing pulse in timing signal BT3. The control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with the timing pulse in 20 timing signal BT3 the internal node SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 discharges to a low voltage level. Internal nodes SN1-SN12 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels and internal nodes SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. Lower bank shift register 1202 is not initiated.

25 Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 receive a timing pulse in timing signal BT4, during which all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 discharge to high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 receive a timing pulse in timing signal BT5, all 30 shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in higher bank shift register 1204 discharge. Shift register output signal SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remains at a

high voltage level, since internal node signal SN13 is at a low voltage level. Higher bank shift register 1204 provides the high voltage level output signal SO13 to higher bank logic circuit 1208.

- The lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208
- 5 receive the timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to pre-charge address lines 1252a-1252h. The timing pulse in timing signal BT5 prevents logic evaluation transistors from turning on in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. In one embodiment, it is during the timing pulse in timing signal BT5, and not the timing pulse in timing signal BT4, address lines 1252a-1252h
 - 10 are pre-charged.

Next, lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 receive the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 to turn on logic evaluation transistors. The higher bank logic circuit 1208 receives one high voltage level shift register output signal SO13 as higher bank input signal AI26 and low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO12 as higher bank input signals AI14-AI25, respectively. In response, higher bank logic circuit 1208 actively pulls address lines, corresponding to low voltage level address signals in higher bank address 26, to low voltage levels. The lower bank logic circuit 1206 receives low voltage level shift register output signals SO1-SO13 as lower bank input signals AI1-AI13 and does not discharge any of the address lines 1252a-1252h.

- Each subsequent series of six pulses, shifts the high voltage level signal from one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 to the next one of the shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204.
- 25 Higher bank logic circuit 1208 receives each high voltage level output signal SO1-SO13 and provides the corresponding higher bank address 14-26, from higher bank address 26 to higher bank address 14, in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. After shift register output signal SO1 in higher bank shift register 1204 has been high, all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 are set to low voltage
 - 30 levels and address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 remain charged to high voltage levels, unless the logic circuit is initiated again or address lines are discharged by logic circuit of the other bank.

In operation, lower bank shift register 1202 is initiated independently of higher bank shift register 1204 to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 in either the forward or reverse direction, and higher bank shift register 1204 is initiated independently of lower bank shift register 5 1202 to provide higher bank addresses 14-26 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 in either the forward or reverse direction. Also, lower bank shift register 1202 can be initiated one time after another to repeatedly generate lower bank addresses 1-13 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 and higher bank shift register 1204 can be initiated one time after another to repeatedly generate 10 higher bank addresses 14-26 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. In addition, lower bank shift register 1202 can be initiated to generate lower bank addresses 1-13, which can be followed by initiating higher bank shift register 1204 to generate higher bank addresses 14-26, or vice-versa.

It should be noted that in certain embodiments, lower bank shift register 15 1202 and lower bank logic circuit 1206, and higher bank shift register 1204 and higher bank logic circuit 1208, are located near each other on printhead die 40. In other embodiments, lower bank shift register 1202 and lower bank logic circuit 1206, and higher bank shift register 1204 and higher bank logic circuit 1208, are not be located near each other on printhead die 40. In these latter 20 embodiments, two direction circuits 1210 are provided, one near each of lower bank shift register 1202 and lower bank logic circuit 1206, and higher bank shift register 1204 and higher bank logic circuit 1208.

Figure 16 is a diagram illustrating direction circuit 1210. The direction circuit 1210 includes a reverse direction signal stage 1260 and a forward 25 direction signal stage 1262. The reverse direction signal stage 1260 includes a pre-charge transistor 1264, an evaluation transistor 1266 and a control transistor 1268. The forward direction signal stage 1262 includes a pre-charge transistor 1270, an evaluation transistor 1272 and a control transistor 1274.

The gate and one side of the drain-source path of pre-charge transistor 30 1264 are electrically coupled to timing signal line 1224. The timing signal line 1224 provides timing signal BT4 to direction circuit 1210 as third pre-charge signal PRE3. The other side of the drain-source path of pre-charge transistor

- 1264 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of evaluation transistor 1266 via direction signal line 1240b. The direction signal line 1240b provides the reverse direction signal DIRR to the gate of the reverse direction transistor in each shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. The gate of evaluation transistor 1266 is electrically coupled to the evaluation signal line 1228 that provides the reduced voltage level BT5 timing signal to direction circuit 1210 as third evaluation signal EVAL3.
- 5 The other side of the drain-source path of evaluation transistor 1266 is electrically coupled to the drain-source path of control transistor 1268 at 1276.
- 10 The drain-source path of control transistor 1268 is also electrically coupled to a reference, such as ground, at 1278. The gate of control transistor 1268 is electrically coupled to control line 1214 to receive control signal CSYNC.

The gate and one side of the drain-source path of pre-charge transistor 1270 are electrically coupled to timing signal line 1224. The other side of the drain-source path pre-charge transistor 1270 is electrically coupled to one side of the drain-source path of evaluation transistor 1272 via direction signal line 1240a. The direction signal line 1240a provides the forward direction signal DIRF to the gate of the forward direction transistor in each shift register in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. The gate of evaluation transistor 1272 is electrically coupled to evaluation signal line 1248 that provides the reduced voltage level BT6 timing signal to direction circuit 1210 as fourth evaluation signal EVAL4. The other side of the drain-source path of evaluation transistor 1272 is electrically coupled to the drain-source path of control transistor 1274 at 1280. The drain-source path of control transistor 20 1274 is electrically coupled to a reference, such as ground, at 1282. The gate of control transistor 1274 is electrically coupled to direction signal line 1240b to receive reverse direction signal DIRR.

The direction signals DIRF and DIRR set the direction of shifting in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. If forward direction signal DIRF is set to a high voltage level and reverse direction signal DIRR is set to a low voltage level, forward direction transistors, such as forward direction transistor 512, are turned on and reverse direction transistors, such as reverse

direction transistor 514, are turned off. Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 shift in the forward direction. If forward direction signal DIRF is set to a low voltage level and reverse direction signal DIRR is set to a high voltage level, forward direction transistors, such as forward direction

- 5 transistor 512, are turned off and reverse direction transistors, such as reverse direction transistor 514 are turned on. Lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 shift in the reverse direction. The direction signals DIRF and DIRR are set during timing pulses in timing signals BT4, BT5 and BT6.

10 In operation, timing signal line 1224 provides a timing pulse in timing signal BT4 to direction circuit 1210 in third pre-charge signal PRE3. During the timing pulse in third pre-charge signal PRE3, the forward direction signal line 1240a and reverse direction signal line 1240b charges to high voltage levels. A timing pulse in timing signal BT5 is provided to resistor divide network 1226 that

15 provides a reduced voltage level BT5 timing pulse to direction circuit 1210 in third evaluation signal EVAL3. The timing pulse in third evaluation signal EVAL3 turns on evaluation transistor 1266. If a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided to the gate of control transistor 1268 at the same time as the timing pulse in third evaluation signal EVAL3 is provided to evaluation

20 transistor 1266, reverse direction signal line 1240b discharges to a low voltage level. If the control signal CSYNC remains at a low voltage level as the timing pulse in the third evaluation signal EVAL3 is provided to evaluation transistor 1266, reverse direction signal line 1240b remains charged to a high voltage level.

25 A timing pulse in timing signal BT6 is provided to resistor divide network 1246 that provides a reduced voltage level BT6 timing pulse to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4. The timing pulse in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272. If reverse direction signal DIRR is at a high voltage level, forward direction signal line 1240a discharges to 30 a low voltage level. If reverse direction signal DIRR is at a low voltage level, forward direction signal line 1240a remains charged to a high voltage level.

Figure 17 is a timing diagram illustrating operation of bank select address generator 1200 in the forward direction. The timing signals BT1-BT6 provide a series of six pulses that repeat in a repeating series of six pulses. Each of the timing signals BT1-BT6 provides one pulse in the series of six pulses.

- 5 In one series of six pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1300 includes timing pulse 1302, timing signal BT2 at 1304 includes timing pulse 1306, timing signal BT3 at 1308 includes timing pulse 1310, timing signal BT4 at 1312 includes timing pulse 1314, timing signal BT5 at 1316 includes timing pulse 1318 and timing signal BT6 at 1320 includes timing pulse 1322. The control signal
10 CSYNC at 1324 includes control pulses that set the direction of shifting in bank select address generator 1200 and initiate lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 to generate addresses 1-26.

To begin neither lower bank shift register 1202 nor higher bank shift register 1204 is shifting and direction circuit 1210 has not been set by a control pulse in control signal CSYNC 1324. Reverse direction signal DIRR at 1326 has been charged to a high voltage level that turns on control transistor 1274, which has previously discharged forward direction signal DIRF 1328 to a low voltage level. Internal node signals SN at 1330 in shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 remain charged to high voltage levels, which discharge all shift register output signals SO at 1332 to low voltage levels. The logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 remain charged to high voltage levels from the previous pulse in timing signal BT6 at 1320. Also, with shift register output signals SO 1332 at low voltage levels, address signals ~A1,
20 ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1336 remain charged to high voltage levels, unless the logic circuit is initiated again or address lines are discharged by logic circuit of the other bank.

The timing pulse 1302 in timing signal BT1 at 1300 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 in first evaluation signal EVAL1. Timing pulse 1302
30 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202. The control signal CSYNC 1324 remains at a low voltage level and all shift register output signals SO 1332 are at low voltage

- levels, which turn off each of the forward input transistors and each of the reverse input transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. The non-conducting forward and reverse input transistors prevent the internal node signals SN 1330 in the shift
- 5 register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 from discharging to a low voltage level. All shift register internal node signals SN 1330 remain at high voltage levels. The timing pulse 1306 in timing signal BT2 at 1304 is not provided to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1306.
- 10 Next, timing pulse 1310 in timing signal BT3 at 1308 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The control signal CSYNC 1324 remains at a low voltage level and all shift register output signals SO 1332 are at low voltage levels, which turn off each of the forward input
- 15 transistors and each of the reverse input transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. The non-conducting forward and reverse input transistors prevent the internal node signals SN 1330 in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 from discharging to a low voltage level. All shift
- 20 register internal node signals SN 1330 remain at high voltage levels.

The timing pulse 1314 in timing signal BT4 at 1312 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in second pre-charge signals PRE2, to direction circuit 1210 in third pre-charge signal PRE3 and to lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. During

25 the timing pulse 1314 in the second pre-charge signals PRE2, all shift register output signals SO 1332 charge to high voltage levels at 1338 in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, during timing pulse 1314 in third pre-charge signal PRE3, forward direction signal DIRF 1328 charges to a high voltage level at 1340 and maintains reverse direction signal

30 DIRR 1326 at a high voltage level. The timing pulse 1314 is provided to each of the address line pre-charge transistors and evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. Timing pulse

1314 maintains address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1336 at high voltage levels and turns on evaluation prevention transistors to pull logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 to low voltage levels at 1342.

Timing pulse 1318 in timing signal BT5 at 1316 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in second evaluation signals EVAL2, to direction circuit 1210 in third evaluation signal EVAL3 and to lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The timing pulse 1318 in second evaluation signals EVAL2 turns on each of the second evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. With the internal node signals SN 1330 at high voltage levels to turn on each of the internal node transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204, all shift register output signals SO 1332 discharge to low voltage levels at 1344. Also, timing pulse 1318 in third evaluation signal EVAL3 turns on evaluation transistor 1266. A control pulse 1346 in control signal CSYNC 1324 turns on control transistor 1268. With evaluation transistor 1266 and control transistor 1268 turned on, direction signal DIRR 1326 is discharged to a low voltage level at 1348. The timing pulse 1318 is provided to each of the evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The timing pulse 1318 turns on each of the evaluation prevention transistors to hold logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 at low voltage levels. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 turn off address evaluation transistors.

Timing pulse 1322 in timing signal BT6 at 1320 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The timing pulse 1322 in first pre-charge signals PRE1 maintains all internal node signals SN 1330 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1322 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The low voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 turns off

control transistor 1274. With control transistor 1274 off, direction signal DIRF 1328 remains charged to a high voltage level. During, timing pulse 1322 each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 charges to high voltage levels at 1350 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. With all 5 shift register output signals SO 1332 at low voltage levels, all address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 are turned off and address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 remain at high voltage levels. The high voltage level forward direction signal DIRF 1328 and low voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 set lower bank shift register 1202 and higher 10 bank shift register 1204 for shifting in the forward direction.

In the next series of six timing pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1300 includes timing pulse 1352, timing signal BT2 at 1304 includes timing pulse 1354, timing signal BT3 at 1308 includes timing pulse 1356, timing signal BT4 at 1312 includes timing pulse 1358, timing signal BT5 at 1316 includes timing pulse 15 1396 and timing signal BT6 at 1320 includes timing pulse 1362.

The timing pulse 1352 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202. A control pulse at 1364 in control signal CSYNC 1324 turns on each of the forward input transistors in the first shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift 20 register 1204. Also, the forward direction transistors are turned on by forward direction signal DIRF 1328. With the first evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 turned on, the forward input transistors in the first shift register cells turned on, and the forward direction transistors turned on, internal node signal SN1 in the first shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202 25 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 1366.

The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204 are not turned on by timing pulse 1352 and all internal node signals SN 1330 remain at high voltage levels in higher bank shift register 1204. Also, shift register output signals SO 1332 are at low voltage levels, which turns 30 off the forward input transistors in all other shift register cells. With the forward input transistors off, each of the other internal node signals SN2-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. Timing pulse 1354 in

timing signal BT2 at 1304 is not provided to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1354.

- Next, timing pulse 1356 in timing signal BT3 at 1308 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the 5 first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The control signal CSYNC 1324 remains at a low voltage level and shift register output signals SO 1332 are at low voltage levels in higher bank shift register 1204, which turns off each of the forward input transistors and each of the reverse input transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The non-conducting forward and reverse input 10 transistors prevent internal node signals SN 1330 in higher bank shift register 1204 from discharging to a low voltage level. All shift register internal node signals SN 1330 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels.

- During timing pulse 1358 in timing signal BT4 at 1312, all shift register output signals SO 1332 charge to high voltage levels at 1368. Also, during 15 timing pulse 1358, reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 charges to a high voltage level at 1370 and maintains forward direction signal DIFR 1328 at a high voltage level. In addition, timing pulse 1358 maintains all address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 at high voltage levels and pulls logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 to a low voltage level at 1372. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals 20 LEVAL 1334 turn off address evaluation transistors to prevent address transistors from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 to low voltage levels.

- Timing pulse 1360 in timing signal BT5 at 1316 turns on second evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift 25 register 1204. With internal node signals SN2-SN13 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and with internal node signals SN1-SN13 at high voltage levels in higher bank shift register 1204, and during timing pulse 1360 shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 discharge to 30 low voltage levels at 1374. With internal node signal SN1 at a low voltage level in lower bank shift register 1202, shift register output signal SO1 remains at a high voltage level in lower bank shift register 1202, indicated at 1376.

Timing pulse 1360 also turns on evaluation transistor 1266 and control pulse 1378 in control signal CSYNC 1324 turns on control transistor 1268 to discharge reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 to a low voltage level at 1380. In addition, timing pulse 1360 turns on evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to maintain logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 at a low voltage level that turns off evaluation transistors. Shift register output signals SO 1332 settle during timing pulse 1360, such that one shift register output signal SO1 in lower bank shift register 1202 settles to a high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 settle to low voltage levels.

Timing pulse 1362 in timing signal BT6 at 1320 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. During the timing pulse 1362 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, internal node signal SN1 in lower bank shift register 1202 charges to a high voltage level at 1382 and maintains all other internal node signals SN 1330 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1362 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The low voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 turns off control transistor 1274 and direction signal DIRF 1328 remains charged to a high voltage level. Also, during timing pulse 1362 each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 charges to high voltage levels at 1384 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high level shift register output signal SO1 in lower bank shift register 1202 is received as input signal AI1 in lower bank logic circuit 1206. The high voltage level input signal AI1 turns on address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 to actively pull low address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 to provide lower bank address 1 at 1386. The other shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at

low voltage levels that turn off address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to not discharge address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 settle to valid values during timing pulse 1362.

5 In the next series of six timing pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1300 includes timing pulse 1388, timing signal BT2 at 1304 includes timing pulse 1390, timing signal BT3 at 1308 includes timing pulse 1392, timing signal BT4 at 1312 includes timing pulse 1394, timing signal BT5 at 1316 includes timing pulse 1396 and timing signal BT6 at 1320 includes timing pulse 1398.

10 The timing pulse 1388 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 to evaluate each of the forward input signals SIF (shown in Figure 10A) in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202. The forward input signal SIF of the first shift register cell is control signal CSYNC 1324, which is at a low voltage level. The forward
15 input signal SIF at each of the other shift register cells is the preceding shift register output signal SO 1332. The shift register output signal SO1 in lower bank shift register 1202 is at a high voltage level and is the forward input signal SIF of the second shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202.

Shift register output signal SO1 in lower bank shift register 1202 turns on
20 the forward input transistor in the second shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202. Also, the forward direction transistors are turned on by forward direction signal DIRF 1328. With the first evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 turned on, the forward input transistor in the second shift register cell turned on, and the forward direction transistor turned on, internal
25 node signal SN2 in the second shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 1400.

The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204 are not turned on by timing pulse 1388 and all internal node signals SN 1330 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels.
30 Also, control signal CSYNC 1324 and shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 are at low voltage levels, which turns off the forward input transistors in the other shift register cells in lower bank shift

register 1202. With the forward input transistors off, each of the other internal node signals SN1 and SN3-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. Timing pulse 1390 in timing signal BT2 1304 is not provided to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged
5 during timing pulse 1390.

Next, timing pulse 1392 in timing signal BT3 at 1308 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The control signal CSYNC 1324 remains at a low voltage level and shift register output signals SO
10 1332 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels, which turns off each of the forward input transistors and each of the reverse input transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The non-conducting forward and reverse input transistors prevent internal node signals SN 1330 in higher bank shift register 1204 from discharging to low voltage levels. All shift register internal node
15 signals SN 1330 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels.

During timing pulse 1394 in timing signal BT4 at 1312, shift register output signals SO 1332 are charged to and/or maintained at high voltage levels at 1402. Also, during timing pulse 1394 reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 charges to a high voltage level at 1404 and forward direction signal DIFR 1328
20 is maintained at a high voltage level. In addition, during timing pulse 1394 address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 are charged and/or maintained to high voltage levels at 1406 and logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 is pulled to a low voltage level at 1408. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL
25 1334 turn off address evaluation transistors to prevent address transistors from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 to low voltage levels. Lower bank address 1 address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 were valid during timing pulses 1388, 1390 and 1392.

The timing pulse 1396 in timing signal BT5 at 1316 turns on second evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift
30 register 1204. With internal node signals SN1 and SN3-SN13 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and with internal node signals SN1-SN13 at high voltage levels in higher bank shift register 1204, timing pulse 1396

- discharges shift register output signals SO1 and SO3-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 to low voltage levels at 1410. With internal node signal SN2 at a low voltage level in lower bank shift register 1202, shift register output signal
- 5 SO2 remains at a high voltage level in lower bank shift register 1202, indicated at 1412.

Timing pulse 1396 also turns on evaluation transistor 1266 and control pulse 1414 in control signal CSYNC 1324 turns on control transistor 1268 to discharge reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 to a low voltage level at 1416. In

10 addition, timing pulse 1360 turns on evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to maintain logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 at a low voltage level that turns off evaluation transistors. Shift register output signals SO 1332 settle during timing pulse 1396, such that one shift register output signal SO2 in lower bank shift register

15 1202 settles to a high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO1 and SO3-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 settle to low voltage levels.

Timing pulse 1398 in timing signal BT6 at 1320 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals

20 PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. During the timing pulse 1398 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, internal node signal SN2 in lower bank shift register 1202 charge to a high voltage level at 1418 and all other internal node signals SN 1330 are

25 maintained at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1398 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The low voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 turns off control transistor 1274 and direction signal DIRF 1328 remains charged to a high voltage level. During

30 timing pulse 1398, each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 charges to high voltage levels at 1420 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high level shift register output signal SO2 in lower bank

shift register 1202 is received as input signal AI2 in lower bank logic circuit 1206. The high voltage level input signal AI2 turns on address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 to actively pull low address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 to provide lower bank address 2 at 1422. The other 5 shift register output signals SO1 and SO3-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels that turn off address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to not discharge address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 settle to valid 10 values during timing pulse 1398.

The next series of six timing pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6 shifts the high voltage level shift register output signal SO2 to the next shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202 to provide a high voltage level shift register output signal SO3 in lower bank shift register 1202 and lower bank address 3 in 15 address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1336. Shifting continues with each series of six timing pulses until each shift register output signal SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 has been high once. The series stops after shift register output signal SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 has been high and lower bank address 13 has been provided in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 20 at 1336. To begin the next series, lower bank shift register 1202 or higher bank shift register 1204 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank address 14-26, respectively, in either the forward or reverse direction. In this example operation, as lower bank address 13 is provided at 25 1424 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1336, higher bank shift register 1204 is initiated to provide higher bank addresses 14-26 in the forward direction.

In the series of six timing pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1300 includes timing pulse 1426, timing signal BT2 at 1304 includes timing pulse 1428, timing signal BT3 at 1308 includes timing pulse 1430, timing signal BT4 at 1312 30 includes timing pulse 1432, timing signal BT5 at 1316 includes timing pulse 1434 and timing signal BT6 at 1320 includes timing pulse 1436.

The timing pulse 1426 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202, and forward direction signal DIRF 1328 turns on each of the forward direction transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Control signal 5 CSYNC 1324 is at a low voltage level to turn off each of the forward input transistors in the first shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in lower bank shift register 1202 are at low voltage levels, which turn off the forward input transistors in all other shift register cells in lower bank shift register 10 1202. With the forward input transistors turned off, each of the internal node signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at a high voltage level. In addition, the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204 are not turned on by timing pulse 1352 and all internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at 15 high voltage levels. Timing pulse 1428 in timing signal BT2 at 1304 is not provided to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1428.

Next, timing pulse 1430 in timing signal BT3 at 1308 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the 20 first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. A control pulse at 1438 in control signal CSYNC 1324 turns on each of the forward input transistors in the first shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, the forward direction transistors are turned on by forward direction signal DIRF 1328. With the first evaluation 25 transistors in higher bank shift register 1204 turned on, the forward input transistors in the first shift register cells turned on, and the forward direction transistors turned on, internal node signal SN1 in the first shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 1440.
30 The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 are not turned on by timing pulse 1430 and all internal node signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage

levels. Also, shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels, which turn off the forward input transistors in all other shift register cells. With the forward input transistors off, each of the other internal node signals SN2-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at
5 high voltage levels.

During timing pulse 1432 in timing signal BT4 at 1312, all shift register output signals SO 1332 charge to high voltage levels at 1442. Also, during timing pulse 1432, reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 charges to a high voltage level at 1444 and maintains forward direction signal DIFR 1328 at a high voltage
10 level. In addition, during timing pulse 1432, address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 charge to and/or are maintained at high voltage levels at 1446 and logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 is pulled to low voltage levels at 1448. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 turn off address evaluation transistors to prevent address transistors from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2
15 ... ~A8 1336 to low voltage levels.

The timing pulse 1434 in timing signal BT5 at 1316 turns on second evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. With internal node signals SN2-SN13 at high voltage levels in higher bank shift register 1204 and with internal node signals SN1-SN13 at high
20 voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202, during timing pulse 1434 shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 discharge to low voltage levels at 1450. With internal node signal SN1 at a low voltage level in higher bank shift register 1204, shift register output signal SO1 in higher bank
25 shift register 1204 remains at a high voltage level, indicated at 1452.

Timing pulse 1434 also turns on evaluation transistor 1266 and control pulse 1454 in control signal CSYNC 1324 turns on control transistor 1268 to discharge reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 to a low voltage level at 1456. In addition, timing pulse 1434 turns on evaluation prevention transistors in lower
30 bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to maintain logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 at low voltage levels that turn off evaluation transistors. Shift register output signals SO 1332 settle during timing pulse

1434, such that one shift register output signal SO1 in higher bank shift register 1204 settles to a high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 settle to low voltage levels.

- 5 Timing pulse 1436 in timing signal BT6 at 1320 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. During the timing pulse 1436 in first pre-charge signals
- 10 PRE1, internal node signal SN1 in higher bank shift register 1204 charge to a high voltage level at 1458 and all other internal node signals SN 1330 are maintained at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1436 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The low voltage
- 15 level reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 turns off control transistor 1274 and direction signal DIRF 1328 remains charged to a high voltage level. Also, during timing pulse 1436, each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 charges to high voltage levels at 1460 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high level shift register output signal SO1 in
- 20 higher bank shift register 1204 is received as input signal AI14 in higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high voltage level input signal AI14 turns on address transistors in higher bank logic circuit 1208 to actively pull low address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 to provide higher bank address 14 at 1462. The other shift register output signals SO2-SO13 in higher bank shift register
- 25 1204 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 are at low voltage levels that turn off address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to not discharge address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 are at valid values during timing pulse 1436.
- 30 The timing pulse 1464 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 to evaluate each of the forward input signals SIF (shown in Figure 10A) at the shift register cells in

- lower bank shift register 1202. The forward input signal SIF of the first shift register cell is control signal CSYNC 1324, which is at a low voltage level. The forward input signal SIF at each of the other shift register cells is one of the preceding shift register output signals SO1-SO12, which are at low voltage
- 5 levels. With control signal CSYNC 1324 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 at low voltage levels, the forward input transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 are turned off and each of the internal node signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in higher
- 10 bank shift register 1204 are not turned on by timing pulse 1464 and internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels. Timing pulse 1466 in timing signal BT2 at 1304 is not provided to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1466.
- 15 Next, timing pulse 1468 in timing signal BT3 at 1308 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204 to evaluate each of the forward input signals SIF (shown in Figure 10A) at the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204. The forward input signal SIF of the first shift
- 20 register cell is control signal CSYNC 1324, which is at a low voltage level. The forward input signal SIF at each of the other shift register cells is the preceding shift register output signal SO1-SO12. The shift register output signal SO1 in higher bank shift register 1204 is at a high voltage level and is the forward input signal SIF of the second shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204.
- 25 Shift register output signal SO1 in higher bank shift register 1204 turns on the forward input transistor in the second shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204. Also, the forward direction transistors are turned on by forward direction signal DIRF 1328. With the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204 turned on, the forward input transistor in the second shift
- 30 register cell turned on, and the forward direction transistor turned on, internal node signal SN2 in the second shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 1476.

- The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 are not turned on by timing pulse 1468 and all internal node signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels at 1478. Also, control signal CSYNC 1324 and shift register output signals
- 5 SO2-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels, which turns off the forward input transistors in the other shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204. With the forward input transistors off, each of the other internal node signals SN1 and SN3-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels at 1478.
- 10 During timing pulse 1470 in timing signal BT4 at 1312, shift register output signals SO 1332 are charged to and/or maintained at high voltage levels at 1480. Also, during timing pulse 1470, reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 charges to a high voltage level at 1482 and forward direction signal DIRF 1328 is maintained at a high voltage level. In addition, during timing pulse 1470,
- 15 address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 are charged to and/or maintained at to high voltage levels at 1484 and logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 is pulled to a low voltage level at 1486. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 turn off address evaluation transistors to prevent address transistors from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 to low voltage
- 20 levels. Higher bank address 14 address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1336 were valid during timing pulses 1464, 1466 and 1468.

The timing pulse 1472 in timing signal BT5 at 1316 turns on second evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. With internal node signals SN1 and SN3-SN13 at high voltage

25 levels in higher bank shift register 1204 and with internal node signals SN1-SN13 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202, during timing pulse 1472 shift register output signals SO1 and SO3-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 discharge to low voltage levels at 1488. With internal node signal

30 SN2 at a low voltage level in higher bank shift register 1204, shift register output signal SO2 remains at a high voltage level in higher bank shift register 1204, indicated at 1490.

Timing pulse 1472 also turns on evaluation transistor 1266 and control pulse 1492 in control signal CSYNC 1324 turns on control transistor 1268 to discharge reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 to a low voltage level at 1494. In addition, timing pulse 1472 turns on evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to maintain logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 at a low voltage level that turns off evaluation transistors. Shift register output signals SO 1332 during timing pulse 1472, are such that one shift register output signal SO2 in higher bank shift register 1204 is at a high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO1 and SO3-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 are at low voltage levels.

Timing pulse 1474 in timing signal BT6 at 1320 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. During the timing pulse 1474 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, internal node signal SN2 in higher bank shift register 1204 charges to a high voltage level at 1496 and all other internal node signals SN 1330 are maintained at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1474 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The low voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1326 turns off control transistor 1274 and direction signal DIRF 1328 remains charged to a high voltage level. During timing pulse 1474, each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1334 charges to high voltage levels at 1497 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high level shift register output signal SO2 in higher bank shift register 1204 is received as input signal AI15 in higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high voltage level input signal AI15 turns on address transistors in higher bank logic circuit 1208 to actively pull address signals to a low voltage level in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 and provide higher bank address 15 at 1498. The other shift register output signals SO1 and SO3-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank

shift register 1202 are at low voltage levels that turn off address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to not discharge address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1336. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1336 settle to valid values during timing pulse 1474.

- 5 The next series of six timing pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6 shifts the high voltage level shift register output signal SO2 to the next shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204 to provide a high voltage level shift register output signal SO3 in higher bank shift register 1204 and higher bank address 16 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1336. Shifting continues with each
10 series of six timing pulses until each shift register output signal SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 has been high once. The series stops after shift register output signal SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 has been high and higher bank address 26 has been provided in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1336. To begin the next series of addresses, lower bank shift register 1202
15 or higher bank shift register 1204 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank address 14-26, respectively, in either the forward or reverse direction.

- In forward direction operation of lower bank shift register 1202 and providing lower bank addresses 1-13, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC
20 1324 is provided substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5 at 1316 to set the direction of shifting to the forward direction. Also, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC 1324 is provided substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT1 at 1300 to start or initiate lower bank shift register 1202 shifting a high voltage signal through the shift register output
25 signals SO1-SO13.

- In forward direction operation of higher bank shift register 1204 and providing higher bank addresses 14-26, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC 1324 is provided substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5 at 1316 to set the direction of shifting to the forward direction. Also, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC 1324 is provided substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT3 at 1308 to start or initiate higher bank shift

register 1204 shifting a high voltage signal through the shift register output signals SO1-SO13.

Figure 18 is a timing diagram illustrating operation of bank select address generator 1200 in the reverse direction. The timing signals BT1-BT6 provide a
5 series of six pulses that repeat in a repeating series of six pulses. Each of the timing signals BT1-BT6 provides one pulse in the series of six pulses.

In one series of six pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1500 includes timing pulse 1502, timing signal BT2 at 1504 includes timing pulse 1506, timing signal BT3 at 1508 includes timing pulse 1510, timing signal BT4 at 1512 includes
10 timing pulse 1514, timing signal BT5 at 1516 includes timing pulse 1518 and timing signal BT6 at 1520 includes timing pulse 1522. The control signal CSYNC at 1524 includes control pulses that set the direction of shifting in bank select address generator 1200 and initiate lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 to generate addresses 1-26.

15 To begin, neither lower bank shift register 1202 nor higher bank shift register 1204 is shifting and direction circuit 1210 has not been set by a control pulse in control signal CSYNC 1524. Reverse direction signal DIRR at 1526 has been charged to a high voltage level that turns on control transistor 1274, which has previously discharged forward direction signal DIRF at 1528 to a low
20 voltage level. Internal node signals SN at 1530 in shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 remain charged to high voltage levels, which discharge all shift register output signals SO at 1532 to low voltage levels. The logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 remain charged to high
25 voltage levels from the previous pulse in timing signal BT6 at 1520. Also, with shift register output signals SO 1532 at low voltage levels, address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 remain charged to high voltage levels, unless the logic circuit is initiated again or address lines are discharged by logic circuit of the other bank.

30 The timing pulse 1502 in timing signal BT1 at 1500 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 in first evaluation signal EVAL1. Timing pulse 1502 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower

- bank shift register 1202. The control signal CSYNC 1524 remains at a low voltage level and all shift register output signals SO 1532 are at low voltage levels, which turn off each of the forward input transistors and each of the reverse input transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. The non-conducting forward and reverse input transistors prevent the internal node signals SN 1530 in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 from discharging to a low voltage level. All shift register internal node signals SN 1530 remain at high voltage levels. The timing pulse 1506 in timing signal BT2 at 1504 is not provided to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1506.

Next, timing pulse 1510 in timing signal BT3 at 1508 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The control signal CSYNC 1524 remains at a low voltage level and all shift register output signals SO 1532 are at low voltage levels, which turn off each of the forward input transistors and each of the reverse input transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. The non-conducting forward and reverse input transistors prevent the internal node signals SN 1530 in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 from discharging to a low voltage level. All shift register internal node signals SN 1530 remain at high voltage levels.

The timing pulse 1514 in timing signal BT4 at 1512 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in second pre-charge signals PRE2, to direction circuit 1210 in third pre-charge signal PRE3 and to lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. During the timing pulse 1514 in the second pre-charge signals PRE2, all shift register output signals SO 1532 charge to high voltage levels at 1538 in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, during the timing pulse 1514 in third pre-charge signal PRE3, forward direction signal DIRF 1528 is charged to a high voltage level at 1540 and reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 is maintained at a high voltage level. The timing pulse 1514 is provided to each

of the address line pre-charge transistors and evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. Timing pulse 1514 maintains address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 at high voltage levels and turns on evaluation prevention transistors to pull logic evaluation signals

5 LEVAL 1534 to low voltage levels at 1542.

Timing pulse 1518 in timing signal BT5 at 1516 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in second evaluation signals EVAL2, to direction circuit 1210 in third evaluation signal EVAL3 and to lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The timing

10 pulse 1518 in second evaluation signals EVAL2 turns on each of the second evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. With the internal node signals SN 1530 at high voltage levels to turn on each of the internal node transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register

15 1204, all shift register output signals SO 1532 discharge to low voltage levels at 1544. Also, timing pulse 1518 in third evaluation signal EVAL3 turns on evaluation transistor 1266. Control signal CSYNC 1524 is at a low voltage level to turn off control transistor 1268 and direction signal DIRR 1526 remains charged to a high voltage level. The timing pulse 1518 is provided to each of

20 the evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The timing pulse 1518 turns on each of the evaluation prevention transistors to hold logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 at low voltage levels. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 turn off address evaluation transistors.

25 Timing pulse 1522 in timing signal BT6 at 1520 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The timing pulse 1522 in first pre-charge signals PRE1
30 maintains all internal node signals SN 1530 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1522 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction

circuit 1210. The high voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 turns on control transistor 1274 to discharge direction signal DIRF 1528 to a low voltage level at 1548. During timing pulse 1522, each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 charges to high voltage levels at 1550 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. With all shift register output signals SO 1532 at low voltage levels, all address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 are turned off and address signals $\sim A_1$, $\sim A_2 \dots \sim A_8$ remain at high voltage levels. The low voltage level forward direction signal DIRF 1528 and high voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 set lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 for shifting in the reverse direction.

In the next series of six timing pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1500 includes timing pulse 1552, timing signal BT2 at 1504 includes timing pulse 1554, timing signal BT3 at 1508 includes timing pulse 1556, timing signal BT4 at 1512 includes timing pulse 1558, timing signal BT5 at 1516 includes timing pulse 1596 and timing signal BT6 at 1520 includes timing pulse 1562.

The timing pulse 1552 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202. A control pulse at 1564 in control signal CSYNC 1524 turns on each of the reverse input transistors in 20 the last or thirteenth shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, the reverse direction transistors are turned on by reverse direction signal DIRR 1526. With the first evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 turned on, the reverse input transistors in the last shift register cells turned on, and the reverse direction 25 transistors turned on, internal node signal SN13 in the thirteenth shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 1566.

The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204 are not turned on by timing pulse 1552 and all internal node 30 signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels. Also, shift register output signals SO 1532 are at low voltage levels, which turns off the reverse input transistors in all other shift register cells, e.g.

shift register cells 403a-403l, in lower bank shift register 1202. With the reverse input transistors off, each of the internal node signals SN1-SN12 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. Timing pulse 1554 in timing signal BT2 at 1504 is not provided to bank select address generator 1200 and 5 each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1554.

Next, timing pulse 1556 in timing signal BT3 at 1508 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The control signal CSYNC 1524 remains at a low voltage level and shift register output signals SO 10 1532 are at low voltage levels in higher bank shift register 1204, which turns off each of the forward input transistors and each of the reverse input transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The non-conducting forward and reverse input transistors prevent internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 from discharging to a low voltage level. All shift register internal node 15 signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels.

During timing pulse 1558 in timing signal BT4 at 1512, all shift register output signals SO 1532 are charged to high voltage levels at 1568. Also, during timing pulse 1558 reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 is maintained at a high 20 voltage level and forward direction signal DIFR 1528 charges to a high voltage level at 1570. In addition, during timing pulse 1558 all address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1536 are maintained at high voltage levels and logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 is pulled to a low voltage level at 1572. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 turn off address evaluation transistors 25 to prevent address transistors from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1536 to low voltage levels.

The timing pulse 1560 in timing signal BT5 at 1516 turns on second evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. With internal node signals SN1-SN12 in lower bank shift register 30 1202 at high voltage levels and with internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 at high voltage levels, during timing pulse 1560 shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in lower bank shift register 1202 and shift

register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 discharge to low voltage levels at 1574. With internal node signal SN13 at a low voltage level in lower bank shift register 1202, shift register output signal SO13 remains at a high voltage level in lower bank shift register 1202, indicated at 1576.

- 5 Timing pulse 1560 also turns on evaluation transistor 1266 in direction circuit 1210. Control signal CSYNC 1524 is at a low voltage level to turn off control transistor 1268 and reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 remains charged to a high voltage level. In addition, timing pulse 1560 turns on evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic
10 circuit 1208 to maintain logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 at low voltage levels to turn off evaluation transistors. Shift register output signals SO 1532 settle during timing pulse 1560, such that one shift register output signal SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 settles to a high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in lower bank shift register 1202 and all shift
15 register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 settle to low voltage levels.

- Timing pulse 1562 in timing signal BT6 at 1520 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic
20 evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. During the timing pulse 1562 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, internal node signal SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 charges to a high voltage level at 1582 and maintains all other internal node signals SN 1530 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift
25 register 1204. Timing pulse 1562 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The high voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 turns on control transistor 1274 and at this time direction signal DIRF 1528 discharges to a low voltage level at 1580. Also, during timing pulse 1562 each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534
30 charge to a high voltage level at 1584 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high level shift register output signal SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 is received as input signal AI13 in lower bank

logic circuit 1206. The high voltage level input signal AI13 turns on address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 to actively pull low address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 to provide lower bank address 13 at 1586. The other shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in lower bank shift

- 5 register 1202 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels that turn off address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to not discharge address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 settle to valid values during timing pulse 1562.

10 In the next series of six timing pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1500 includes timing pulse 1588, timing signal BT2 at 1504 includes timing pulse 1590, timing signal BT3 at 1508 includes timing pulse 1592, timing signal BT4 at 1512 includes timing pulse 1594, timing signal BT5 at 1516 includes timing pulse 1596 and timing signal BT6 at 1520 includes timing pulse 1598.

15 The timing pulse 1588 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 to evaluate each of the reverse input signals SIR (shown in Figure 10A) in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202. The reverse input signal SIR of the last shift register cell is control signal CSYNC 1524, which is at a low voltage level. The 20 reverse input signal SIR at each of the other shift register cells is the next-in-line shift register output signal SO2-SO13. The shift register output signal SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 is at a high voltage level and is the reverse input signal SIR of the next to last or twelfth shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202.

25 Shift register output signal SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 turns on the reverse input transistor in the twelfth shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202. Also, the reverse direction transistors are turned on by reverse direction signal DIRR 1526. With the first evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 turned on, the reverse input transistor in the twelfth shift 30 register cell turned on, and the reverse direction transistor turned on, internal node signal SN12 in the twelfth shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 1600.

The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204 are not turned on by timing pulse 1588 and all internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels. Also, control signal CSYNC 1524 and shift register output signals SO1-
5 SO12 in lower bank shift register 1202 are at low voltage levels, which turn off the reverse input transistors in the other shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202. With the reverse input transistors off, each of the other internal node signals SN1-SN11 and SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. Timing pulse 1590 in timing signal BT2 1504 is not provided
10 to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1590.

Next, timing pulse 1592 in timing signal BT3 at 1508 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The control signal
15 CSYNC 1524 remains at a low voltage level and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels, which turn off each of the forward input transistors and each of the reverse input transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. The non-conducting forward and reverse input transistors prevent internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank
20 shift register 1204 from discharging to low voltage levels. All shift register internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels.

During timing pulse 1594 in timing signal BT4 at 1512, shift register output signals SO 1532 charge to and/or are maintained at high voltage levels
25 at 1602. Also, during timing pulse 1594 reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 is maintained at a high voltage level and forward direction signal DIRF 1528 charges to a high voltage level at 1604. In addition, during timing pulse 1594 address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 charge to and/or are maintained at high voltage levels at 1606 and pull logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 to a
30 low voltage level at 1608. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 turn off address evaluation transistors to prevent address transistors from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 to low voltage levels. Lower

bank address 13 address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 were valid during timing pulses 1588, 1590 and 1592.

The timing pulse 1596 in timing signal BT5 at 1516 turns on second evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift 5 register 1204. With internal node signals SN1-SN11 and SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 at high voltage levels and with internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 at high voltage levels, during timing pulse 1596 shift register output signals SO1-SO11 and SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift 10 register 1204 discharge to low voltage levels at 1610. With internal node signal SN12 at a low voltage level in lower bank shift register 1202, shift register output signal SO12 remains at a high voltage level in lower bank shift register 1202, indicated at 1612.

Timing pulse 1596 also turns on evaluation transistor 1266 in direction 15 circuit 1210. Control signal CSYNC 1524 is at a low voltage level to turn off control transistor 1268 and reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 remains at a high voltage level. In addition, timing pulse 1560 turns on evaluation prevention 20 transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to maintain logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 at low voltage levels that turn off evaluation transistors. Shift register output signals SO 1532 settle during timing pulse 1596, such that one shift register output signal SO12 in lower bank shift register 1202 settles to a high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO1-SO11 and SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and all shift 25 register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 settle to low voltage levels.

Timing pulse 1598 in timing signal BT6 at 1520 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher 30 bank logic circuit 1208. During the timing pulse 1598 in first pre-charge signal PRE1, internal node signal SN12 in lower bank shift register 1202 charges to a high voltage level at 1618 and maintains all other internal node signals SN 1530

at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1598 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The high voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 turns on control transistor 1274 and

5 direction signal DIRF 1528 is discharged to a low voltage level at 1616. Also, during timing pulse 1598 each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 charges to high voltage levels at 1620 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high level shift register output signal SO12 in lower bank shift register 1202 is received as input signal AI12 in lower bank

10 logic circuit 1206. The high voltage level input signal AI12 turns on address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 to actively pull low address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 to provide lower bank address 12 at 1622. The other shift register output signals SO1-SO11 and SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher

15 bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels that turn off address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to not discharge address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1536. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 settle to valid values during timing pulse 1598.

The next series of six timing pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6 shifts the

20 high voltage level shift register output signal SO12 to the preceding shift register cell in lower bank shift register 1202 to provide a high voltage level shift register output signal SO11 in lower bank shift register 1202 and lower bank address 11 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536. Shifting continues with each series of six timing pulses until each shift register output signal SO1-SO13 in

25 lower bank shift register 1202 has been high once. The series stops after shift register output signal SO1 in lower bank shift register 1202 has been high and lower bank address 1 has been provided in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536. To begin the next series, lower bank shift register 1202 or higher bank shift register 1204 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or

30 higher bank address 14-26, respectively, in either the forward or reverse direction. In this example operation, as lower bank address 1 is provided at 1624 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536, higher bank shift register

1204 is initiated to provide higher bank addresses 14-26 in the reverse direction.

In the series of six timing pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1500 includes timing pulse 1626, timing signal BT2 at 1504 includes timing pulse 1628, timing
5 signal BT3 at 1508 includes timing pulse 1630, timing signal BT4 at 1512 includes timing pulse 1632, timing signal BT5 at 1516 includes timing pulse 1634 and timing signal BT6 at 1520 includes timing pulse 1636.

The timing pulse 1626 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202, and reverse direction
10 signal DIRR 1526 turns on each of the reverse direction transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Control signal CSYNC 1524 is at a low voltage level to turn off each of the reverse input transistors in the thirteenth shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, shift register output signals SO2-
15 SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 are at low voltage levels, which turn off the reverse input transistors in all other shift register cells, e.g. shift register cells 403a-403l, in lower bank shift register 1202. With the reverse input transistors turned off, each of the internal node signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at a high voltage level. In addition, the first evaluation
20 transistors in the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204 are not turned on by timing pulse 1552 and all internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels. Timing pulse 1628 in timing signal BT2 at 1504 is not provided to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1628.
25 Next, timing pulse 1630 in timing signal BT3 at 1508 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204. A control pulse at 1638 in control signal CSYNC 1524 turns on each of the reverse input transistors in the thirteenth shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202
30 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, the reverse direction transistors are turned on by reverse direction signal DIRR 1526. With the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204 turned on, the reverse input

transistors in the thirteenth shift register cells turned on, and the reverse direction transistors turned on, internal node signal SN13 in the thirteenth shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 1640.

- 5 The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 are not turned on by timing pulse 1630 and all internal node signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. Also, shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels, which turn off the reverse input transistors in all
10 other shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204. With the reverse input transistors off, each of the other internal node signals SN1-SN12 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels.

- During, timing pulse 1632 in timing signal BT4 at 1512 all shift register output signals SO 1532 charge to high voltage levels at 1642. Also, during
15 timing pulse 1632 reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 is maintained at a high voltage level and forward direction signal DIRF 1528 charges to a high voltage level at 1644. In addition, during timing pulse 1632 address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 charge to and/or are maintained at high voltage levels at 1646 and logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 is pulled to low voltage levels at 1648.
20 The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 turn off address evaluation transistors to prevent address transistors from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1536 to low voltage levels.

- The timing pulse 1634 in timing signal BT5 at 1516 turns on second evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift
25 register 1204. With internal node signals SN1-SN12 in higher bank shift register 1204 at high voltage levels and with internal node signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 at high voltage levels, timing pulse 1634 discharges shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in higher bank shift register 1204 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 to low
30 voltage levels at 1650. With internal node signal SN13 at a low voltage level in higher bank shift register 1204, shift register output signal SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remains at a high voltage level, indicated at 1652.

Timing pulse 1634 also turns on evaluation transistor 1266 in direction circuit 1210. Control signal CSYNC 1524 is at a low voltage level to turn off control transistor 1268 and reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 remains at a high voltage level. In addition, timing pulse 1634 turns on evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to maintain logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 at low voltage levels that turn off evaluation transistors. Shift register output signals SO 1532 settle during timing pulse 1634, such that one shift register output signal SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 settles to a high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in higher bank shift register 1204 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 settle to low voltage levels.

Timing pulse 1636 in timing signal BT6 at 1520 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The timing pulse 1636 in first pre-charge signals PRE1 charges internal node signal SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 to a high voltage level at 1658 and maintains all other internal node signals SN 1530 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1636 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The high voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 turns on control transistor 1274 and direction signal DIRF 1528 is discharged to a low voltage level at 1656. Timing pulse 1636 also charges each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 to high voltage levels at 1660 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high level shift register output signal SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 is received as input signal AI26 in higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high voltage level input signal AI26 turns on address transistors in higher bank logic circuit 1208 to actively pull low address signals in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 to provide higher bank address 26 at 1662. The other shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in higher bank shift register 1204 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift

register 1202 are at low voltage levels that turn off address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to not discharge address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 settle to valid values during timing pulse 1636.

5 In the next series of six timing pulses, timing signal BT1 at 1500 includes timing pulse 1664, timing signal BT2 at 1504 includes timing pulse 1666, timing signal BT3 at 1508 includes timing pulse 1668, timing signal BT4 at 1512 includes timing pulse 1670, timing signal BT5 at 1516 includes timing pulse 1672 and timing signal BT6 at 1520 includes timing pulse 1674.

10 The timing pulse 1664 turns on each of the first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 to evaluate each of the reverse input signals SIR (shown in Figure 10A) at the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202. The reverse input signal SIR of the last shift register cell is control signal CSYNC 1524, which is at a low voltage level. The
15 reverse input signal SIR at each of the other shift register cells is one of the next-in-line shift register output signals SO2-SO13, which are at low voltage levels. With control signal CSYNC 1524 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 at low voltage levels, the reverse input transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 are turned off and each of the
20 internal node signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels. The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204 are not turned on by timing pulse 1664 and internal node signals SN1-SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels. Timing pulse 1666 in timing signal BT2 at 1504 is not provided
25 to bank select address generator 1200 and each signal remains unchanged during timing pulse 1666.

Next, timing pulse 1668 in timing signal BT3 at 1508 is provided to higher bank shift register 1204 in first evaluation signal EVAL1 to turn on each of the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204 to evaluate each of the
30 reverse input signals SIR (shown in Figure 10A) at the shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204. The reverse input signal SIR of the last shift register cell is control signal CSYNC 1524, which is at a low voltage level. The

reverse input signal SIR at each of the other shift register cells is the next-in-line shift register output signal SO2-SO13. The shift register output signal SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 is at a high voltage level and is the reverse input signal SIR of the next to last shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204.

- 5 Shift register output signal SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 turns on the reverse input transistor in the next to last shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204. Also, the reverse direction transistors are turned on by reverse direction signal DIRR 1526. With the first evaluation transistors in higher bank shift register 1204 turned on, the reverse input transistor in the next
10 to last shift register cell turned on, and the reverse direction transistor turned on, internal node signal SN12 in the next to last or twelfth shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204 discharges to a low voltage level, indicated at 1676.

The first evaluation transistors in the shift register cells in lower bank shift register 1202 are not turned on by timing pulse 1668 and all internal node
15 signals SN1-SN13 in lower bank shift register 1202 remain at high voltage levels at 1678. Also, control signal CSYNC 1524 and shift register output signals SO1-SO12 in higher bank shift register 1204 are at low voltage levels, which turns off the reverse input transistors in the other shift register cells in higher bank shift register 1204. With the other reverse input transistors off, each of the
20 other internal node signals SN1-SN11 and SN13 in higher bank shift register 1204 remain at high voltage levels at 1678.

Timing pulse 1670 in timing signal BT4 at 1512 charges and/or maintains shift register output signals SO 1532 to high voltage levels at 1680. Also, timing pulse 1670 maintains reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 at a high voltage level
25 and charges forward direction signal DIRF 1528 to a high voltage level at 1682. In addition, timing pulse 1670 charges and/or maintains address signals ~A1,
~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 to high voltage levels at 1684 and pulls logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 to low voltage levels at 1686. The low voltage level logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 turn off address evaluation transistors to
30 prevent address transistors from pulling address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1536 to low voltage levels. Higher bank address 26 address signals in address

signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 1536 were valid during timing pulses 1664, 1666 and 1668.

The timing pulse 1672 in timing signal BT5 at 1516 turns on second evaluation transistors in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift 5 register 1204. With internal node signals SN1-SN11 and SN13 at high voltage levels in higher bank shift register 1204 and with internal node signals SN1-SN13 at high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202, timing pulse 1672 discharges shift register output signals SO1-SO11 and SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 and shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift 10 register 1202 to low voltage levels at 1688. With internal node signal SN12 in higher bank shift register 1204 at a low voltage level, shift register output signal SO12 remains at a high voltage level in higher bank shift register 1204, indicated at 1690.

Timing pulse 1672 also turns on evaluation transistor 1266 in direction 15 circuit 1210. Control signal CSYNC 1524 is at a low voltage level to turn off control transistor 1268 and reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 remains charged to a high voltage level. In addition, timing pulse 1672 turns on evaluation prevention transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to maintain logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 at low voltage 20 levels that turn off evaluation transistors. Shift register output signals SO 1532 settle during timing pulse 1672, such that one shift register output signal SO12 in higher bank shift register 1204 settles to a high voltage level and all other shift register output signals SO1-SO11 and SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 and all shift register output signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 25 1202 settle to low voltage levels.

Timing pulse 1674 in timing signal BT6 at 1520 is provided to lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in first pre-charge signals PRE1, to direction circuit 1210 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 and to logic evaluation pre-charge transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher 30 bank logic circuit 1208. The timing pulse 1674 in first pre-charge signals PRE1 charges internal node signal SN12 in higher bank shift register 1204 to a high voltage level at 1696 and maintains all other internal node signals SN 1530 at

- high voltage levels in lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Timing pulse 1674 in fourth evaluation signal EVAL4 turns on evaluation transistor 1272 in direction circuit 1210. The high voltage level reverse direction signal DIRR 1526 turns on control transistor 1274 and
- 5 direction signal DIRF 1528 is discharged to a low voltage level at 1694. Timing pulse 1674 also charges each of the logic evaluation signals LEVAL 1534 to high voltage levels at 1697 in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208. The high level shift register output signal SO12 in higher bank shift register 1204 is received as input signal AI25 in higher bank logic
- 10 circuit 1208. The high voltage level input signal AI25 turns on address transistors in higher bank logic circuit 1208 to actively pull address signals to a low voltage level in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 and provide higher bank address 25 at 1698. The other shift register output signals SO1-SO11 and SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 and all shift register output
- 15 signals SO1-SO13 in lower bank shift register 1202 are at low voltage levels that turn off address transistors in lower bank logic circuit 1206 and higher bank logic circuit 1208 to not discharge address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536. The address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536 settle to valid values during timing pulse 1674.
- 20 The next series of six timing pulses in timing signals BT1-BT6 shifts the high voltage level shift register output signal SO12 to the preceding shift register cell in higher bank shift register 1204 to provide a high voltage level shift register output signal SO11 in higher bank shift register 1204 and higher bank address 24 in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536. Shifting continues with each
- 25 series of six timing pulses until each shift register output signal SO1-SO13 in higher bank shift register 1204 has been high once. The series stops after shift register output signal SO1 in higher bank shift register 1204 has been high and higher bank address 14 has been provided in address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 at 1536. To begin the next series of addresses, lower bank shift register 1202
- 30 or higher bank shift register 1204 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank address 14-26, respectively, in either the forward or reverse direction.

In reverse direction operation of lower bank shift register 1202 and providing lower bank addresses 13-1, a low voltage level control signal CSYNC 1524 is provided substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5 at 1516 to set the direction of shifting to the reverse direction. Also, a control 5 pulse in control signal CSYNC 1524 is provided substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT1 at 1500 to start or initiate lower bank shift register 1202 shifting a high voltage signal through the shift register output signals from SO13 to SO1.

In reverse direction operation of higher bank shift register 1204 and 10 providing higher bank addresses 26-14, a low voltage level control signal CSYNC 1524 is provided substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5 at 1516 to set the direction of shifting to the reverse direction. Also, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC 1524 is provided substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT3 at 1508 to start or initiate 15 higher bank shift register 1204 shifting a high voltage signal through the shift register output signals from SO13 to SO1.

Control signal CSYNC controls operation of one or more address generators in a printhead die. Each of the address generators is controlled by control pulses in control signal CSYNC that are substantially coincident with 20 timing pulses in timing signals to set the direction of operation and initiate operation. In one embodiment, two address generators provide valid address signals during six timing pulses in six select signals that correspond to six fire signals. One address generator provides valid address signals during three of six timing pulses and the other address generator provides valid address signals 25 during the other three of six timing pulses. In one embodiment, each of the two address generators is similar to address generator 400 of Figure 9. In another embodiment, each of the two address generators is similar to bank select address generator 1200 of Figure 15.

The timing of control pulses in control signal CSYNC to control address 30 generator 400 of Figure 9 is different than the timing of control pulses in control signal CSYNC to control bank select address generator 1200 of Figure 15. Timing pulses in timing signal T3 (shown in Fig. 9) and timing signal BT4

(shown in Fig. 15) pre-charge the second stage of the shift register cells in address generator 400 and bank select address generator 1200, respectively.

Pre-charging the second stage of the shift register cells charges the shift register output signals SO to high voltage levels and, potentially, destroys valid,

- 5 actively driven address signals. To generate the next valid address signals, shift register output signals SO are evaluated to valid values and address signals are evaluated to valid address signals. The shift register output signals SO are evaluated to valid values during the timing pulse in timing signal T4 in address generator 400 and during the timing pulse in timing signal BT5 in bank
- 10 select address generator 1200. The valid shift register output signals SO are provided to a logic circuit and address signals are evaluated to valid values during the timing pulse in timing signal T5 in address generator 400 and during the timing pulse in timing signal BT6 in bank select address generator 1200 to provide valid address signals. This results in the following sequence.

15

T3/ BT4	T4/ BT5	T5/ BT6	T6/ BT1	T1/ BT2	T2/ BT3	T3/ BT4	T4/ BT5	T5/ BT6	T6/ BT1	T1/ BT2	T2/ BT3
SO High	SO Eval	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO High	SO Eval	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid
Addr Destroy		Addr Eval	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Destroy		Addr Eval	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Valid

The address signals can be pre-charged as the shift register output signals SO are pre-charged during timing signal T3 or BT4. The address signals are pre-charged before being evaluated to valid address signals in

- 20 timing signal T5 or BT6. Thus, the address signals can be pre-charged during the timing pulses in timing signals T3 or T4 in address generator 400 and during the timing pulses in timing signals BT4 or BT5 in bank select address generator 1200. The logic evaluation signal LEVAL turns off logic evaluation transistors in address generator 400 and bank select address generator 1200 while the shift
- 25 register output signals SO are charged to high voltage levels and evaluated to valid values during the timing pulses in timing signals T3 and T4 in address generator 400 and during the timing pulses in timing signals BT4 and BT5 in

bank select address generator 1200. Address signal pre-charging is added to the following sequence.

T3/ BT4	T4/ BT5	T5/ BT6	T6/ BT1	T1/ BT2	T2/ BT3	T3/ BT4	T4/ BT5	T5/ BT6	T6/ BT1	T1/ BT2	T2/ BT3
SO High	SO Eval	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO High	SO Eval	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid
Addr Destro y		Addr Eval	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Destro y		Addr Eval	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Valid
Addr Pre- charge						Addr Pre- charge					

- 5 The internal node signals SN in shift register cells need to be valid while the shift register output signals SO are evaluated to valid values. The earliest the internal node signals SN can be pre-charged is during the timing pulse in timing signal T5 or BT6, after the shift register output signals SO are valid. Since, the shift register output signals SO are used for input signals to
- 10 preceding or next-in-line shift register cells in address generators 400 and 1200, internal node signals SN are evaluated before the shift register output signals SO are pre-charged to high voltage levels during the timing pulse in timing signal T3 or BT4. The internal node signals SN are evaluated before or during the timing pulse in timing signal T2 or BT3. Also, the internal node signals SN
- 15 are evaluated substantially coincident with a control pulse in control signal CSYNC to initiate a shift register. The possibilities for internal node signal pre-charging and evaluation are added to the following sequence.

T3/ BT4	T4/ BT5	T5/ BT6	T6/ BT1	T1/ BT2	T2/ BT3	T3/ BT4	T4/ BT5	T5/ BT6	T6/ BT1	T1/ BT2	T2/ BT3
SO High	SO Eval	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO High	SO Eval	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid	SO Valid
Addr Destro y		Addr Eval	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Destro y		Addr Eval	Addr Valid	Addr Valid	Addr Valid

Addr Pre-charge						Addr Pre-charge					
		SN precharge						SN precharge			
SN Valid	SN Valid		SN eval			SN Valid	SN Valid				SN Eval

The internal node signals SN are pre-charged during the timing pulse in timing signal T1 and evaluated during the timing pulse in timing signal T2 in address generator 400. To initiate address generator 400, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided during the timing pulse in timing signal T2.

The internal node signals SN for the lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204 in bank select address generator 1200 are pre-charged during the timing pulse in timing signal BT6. The internal node signals SN in the lower bank shift register 1202 are evaluated during the timing pulse in timing signal BT1 and the internal node signals in the higher bank shift register 1204 are evaluated during the timing pulse in timing signal BT3. To initiate the lower bank shift register 1202, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided during the timing pulse in timing signal BT1, and to initiate higher bank shift register 1204, a control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided during the timing pulse in timing signal BT3.

The direction signals DIRR and DIRF are valid while internal node signals SN are evaluated. In address generator 400, reverse direction signal DIRR is pre-charged during the timing pulse in timing signal T3, which is just after internal node signals SN are evaluated. The reverse direction signal DIRR is evaluated during the timing pulse in timing signal T4. The forward direction signal DIRF is pre-charged during the timing pulse in timing signal T5 and evaluated during the timing pulse in timing signal T6 to provide valid direction signals DIRR and DIRF during timing pulses in timing signals T1 and T2.

In bank select address generator 1200, direction signals DIRR and DIRF are set with one control pulse in control signal CSYNC during each series of six timing pulses. Two other control pulses in control signal CSYNC initiate lower bank shift register 1202 and higher bank shift register 1204. Also, internal node signals SN are evaluated during timing pulses in timing signals BT1 and BT3

and direction signals DIRR and DIRF need to be valid during the timing pulses in timing signals BT1 and BT3.

- In bank select address generator 1200 and direction circuit 1210 of Fig. 16, direction signals DIRR and DIRF are pre-charged during the timing pulse in 5 timing signal BT4, just after the internal node signals SN in higher bank shift register 1204 are evaluated. The direction signal DIRR is evaluated during the timing pulse in timing signal BT5 and the direction signal DIRF is evaluated during the timing pulse in timing signal BT6. The direction signals DIRR and DIRF are valid during the timing pulses in timing signals BT1, BT2 and BT3.
- 10 The control pulse in control signal CSYNC is provided during the timing pulse in timing signal BT5 to set the direction of shifting and providing address signals.

In one embodiment, six timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 correspond with six fire signals provided to six fire groups. The six timing pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 provide six possible positions for 15 control pulses in control signal CSYNC for controlling address generators, such as address generator 400 or bank select address generator 1200. In address generator 400, one control pulse in control signal CSYNC is used to initiate the shift register 402 and two control pulses in control signal CSYNC are used to set direction signals DIRR and DIRF. The control pulse in control signal CSYNC to 20 initiate shift register 402 is provided during the timing pulse in timing signal T2. The control pulse in control signal CSYNC for setting direction signal DIRR is provided during the timing pulse in timing signal T4 and the control pulse in control signal CSYNC for setting a direction signal DIRF is provided during the timing pulse in timing signal T6.

25 In bank select address generator 1200, direction signals DIRR and DIRF are set with one control pulse or low voltage level in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT5. Bank select address generator 1200 is initiated using two control pulses in control signal CSYNC. One control pulse in control signal CSYNC initiates lower bank shift 30 register 1202 and another control pulse in control signal CSYNC initiates higher bank shift register 1204. The lower bank shift register 1202 is initiated by a control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing

pulse in timing signal BT1 and higher bank shift register 1204 is initiated with a control pulse in control signal CSYNC substantially coincident with a timing pulse in timing signal BT3. Control pulses in control signal CSYNC provided during timing pulses in timing signals BT1, BT3, and BT5 control operation of
5 bank select address generator 1200.

In one embodiment, two bank select address generators 1200 are used in a printhead die 40. One of the two bank select address generators 1200 provides address signals to fire groups 1-3 and the other bank select address generator 1200 provides address signals to fire groups 4-6. Control pulses in
10 control signal CSYNC are shifted by three timing pulses to being substantially coincident with timing pulses in timing signals BT2, BT4, and BT6 to control the second bank select address generator 1200.

Figure 19 is a diagram illustrating one embodiment of two bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 and six fire groups 1704a-1704f in a
15 printhead die 40. The bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 are one embodiment of control circuitry in printhead die 40. Each of the bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 is similar to bank select address generator 1200 and fire groups 1704a-1704f are similar to fire groups 202a-202f illustrated in Figure 7.

20 The bank select address generator 1700 is electrically coupled to fire groups 1704a-1704c through address lines 1712. The address lines 1712 provide address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 from bank select address generator 1700 to firing cells 120 in each of the fire groups 1704a-1704c. Also, bank select address generator 1700 is electrically coupled to control line 1710.
25 Control line 1710 receives control signal CSYNC and provides control signal CSYNC to bank select address generator 1700. In addition, bank select address generator 1700 is electrically coupled to select lines 1708a-1708f. The select lines 1708a-1708f receive select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 and provide select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 to bank select address generator
30 1700, as well as to the corresponding fire groups 1704a-1704f.

The select line 1708a provides select signal SEL1 to bank select address generator 1700 as timing signal BT1. The select line 1708b provides select

- signal SEL2 to bank select address generator 1700 as timing signal BT2. The select line 1708c provides select signal SEL3 to bank select address generator 1700 as timing signal BT3. The select line 1708d provides select signal SEL4 to bank select address generator 1700 as timing signal BT4. The select line 5 1708e provides select signal SEL5 to bank select address generator 1700 as timing signal BT5, and the select line 1708f provides select signal SEL6 to bank select address generator 1700 as timing signal BT6.

The bank select address generator 1702 is electrically coupled to fire groups 1704d-1704f through address lines 1716. The address lines 1716 10 provide address signals ~B1, ~B2 ... ~B8 from bank select address generator 1702 to firing cells 120 in each of the fire groups 1704d-1704f. Also, bank select address generator 1702 is electrically coupled to control line 1710 that receives control signal CSYNC and provides control signal CSYNC to bank select address generator 1702. In addition, bank select address generator 1702 15 is electrically coupled to select lines 1708a-1708f. The select lines 1708a-1708f provide select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 to bank select address generator 1702, as well as to the corresponding fire groups 1704a-1704f.

The select line 1708a provides select signal SEL1 to bank select address generator 1702 as timing signal BT4. The select line 1708b provides select 20 signal SEL2 to bank select address generator 1702 as timing signal BT5. The select line 1708c provides select signal SEL3 to bank select address generator 1702 as timing signal BT6. The select line 1708d provides select signal SEL4 to bank select address generator 1702 as timing signal BT1. The select line 1708e provides select signal SEL5 to bank select address generator 1702 as 25 timing signal BT2, and the select line 1708f provides select signal SEL6 to bank select address generator 1702 as timing signal BT3.

In operation, fire group one (FG1) at 1704a receives the address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 and the pulse in select signal SEL1 for enabling firing cells 120 for activation by fire signal FIRE1. Fire group two (FG2) at 1704b receives the 30 address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 and the pulse in select signal SEL2 for enabling firing cells 120 for activation by fire signal FIRE2. Fire group three (FG3) at 1704c receives the address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 and the pulse in

select signal SEL3 for enabling firing cells 120 for activation by fire signal FIRE3.

- Fire group four (FG4) at 1704d receives the address signals ~B1, ~B2 ... ~B8 and the pulse in select signal SEL4 for enabling firing cells 120 for activation by fire signal FIRE4. Fire group five (FG5) at 1704e receives the address signals ~B1, ~B2 ... ~B8 and the pulse in select signal SEL5 for enabling firing cells 120 for activation by fire signal FIRE5. Fire group six (FG6) at 1704f receives the address signals ~B1, ~B2 ... ~B8 and the pulse in select signal SEL6 for enabling firing cells 120 for activation by fire signal FIRE6.
- 10 Each of the bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 can be independently initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank addresses 14-26, in the forward direction or the reverse direction. Bank select address generator 1700 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank addresses 14-26 in either the forward direction or the reverse
- 15 direction without initiating bank select address generator 1702, and bank select address generator 1702 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank addresses 14-26 in either the forward direction or the reverse direction without initiating bank select address generator 1700. Also, bank select address generator 1700 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses
- 20 1-13 or higher bank addresses 14-26 in either the forward direction or the reverse direction while bank select address generator 1702 is initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank addresses 14-26 in either the forward direction or the reverse direction.

- The valid address signals ~A1, ~A2 ... ~A8 are used for enabling lower
- 25 bank firing cells 120 in fire groups FG1, FG2 and FG3 at 1704a-1704c for activation. The valid address signals ~B1, ~B2 ... ~B8 are used for enabling lower bank firing cells 120 in fire groups FG4, FG5 and FG6 at 1704d-1704f for activation.

- In one embodiment, the lower or higher bank firing cells are those firing
- 30 cells that are coupled to a same subgroup of select lines. In other embodiments, a lower or higher bank of firing cells are physically near each other. In further embodiments, lower bank circuitry in bank select address

generator 1700 is electrically coupled to different firing cells than the higher bank circuitry in bank select address generator 1700, this layout may also be utilized with respect to bank select address generator 1702.

- In certain embodiments, to bank select address generators 1700 and
- 5 1702 includes a lower bank shift register and a lower bank logic circuit, and a higher bank shift register and a higher bank logic circuit, and a direction circuit that are near each other. In other embodiments, bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 each are divided into two portions with a first portion including a lower bank shift register, a lower bank logic circuit, and a direction
- 10 circuit, and a second portion higher bank shift register, a higher bank logic circuit, and a direction circuit where the first portion and the second portion need not be located near each other but are electrically coupled to with each other.

- Figure 20 is a timing diagram illustrating forward operation and reverse operation of bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 in printhead die 40.
- 15 The control signal for shifting in the forward direction is CSYNC(FWD) at 1824 and the control signal for shifting in the reverse direction is CSYNC(REV) at 1826. The address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828 represent addresses provided by bank select address generator 1700 and include forward and reverse operation address references. The address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830 are provided by
- 20 bank select address generator 1702 and include forward and reverse operation address references.

- The select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 provide a series of six pulses in a repeating series of six pulses. Each of the select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6 provides one pulse in the series of six pulses. In one series of six pulses,
- 25 select signal SEL1 at 1800 includes timing pulse 1802, select signal SEL2 at 1804 includes timing pulse 1806, select signal SEL3 at 1808 includes timing pulse 1810, select signal SEL4 at 1812 includes timing pulse 1814, select signal SEL5 at 1816 includes timing pulse 1818 and select signal SEL6 at 1820 includes timing pulse 1822.
- 30 In forward operation, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1832 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1806 in select signal SEL2 at 1804. The control pulse 1832 sets bank select address generator 1702 for

shifting in the forward direction. Also, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1834 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1818 in select signal SEL5 at 1816. The control pulse 1834 sets bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the forward direction.

5 In the next series of six pulses, select signal SEL1 at 1800 includes timing pulse 1836, select signal SEL2 at 1804 includes timing pulse 1838, select signal SEL3 at 1808 includes timing pulse 1840, select signal SEL4 at 1812 includes timing pulse 1842, select signal SEL5 at 1816 includes timing pulse 1844 and select signal SEL6 at 1820 includes timing pulse 1846.

10 Control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1848 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1838 to continue setting bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the forward direction and control pulse 1850 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1844 to continue setting bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the forward direction. Also, control
15 signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1852 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1836 in select signal SEL1 at 1800. The control pulse 1852 initiates the lower bank shift register in bank select address generator 1700 for generating addresses 1-13 in address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828. In addition, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1854 substantially
20 coincident with timing pulse 1842 in select signal SEL4 at 1812. The control pulse 1854 initiates the lower bank shift register in bank select address generator 1702 for generating addresses 1-13 in address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830.

In the next or third series of six pulses, select signal SEL1 at 1800
25 includes timing pulse 1856, select signal SEL2 at 1804 includes timing pulse 1858, select signal SEL3 at 1808 includes timing pulse 1860, select signal SEL4 at 1812 includes timing pulse 1862, select signal SEL5 at 1816 includes timing pulse 1864 and select signal SEL6 at 1820 includes timing pulse 1866.

The control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1868
30 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1858 to continue setting bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the forward direction and control pulse

1870 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1864 to continue setting bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the forward direction.

The bank select address generator 1700 provides lower bank address 1 at 1872 in address signals $\sim A_1 - \sim A_8$ at 1828. Lower bank address 1 at 1872 becomes valid during timing pulse 1846 in select signal SEL6 at 1820 and remains valid until timing pulse 1862 in select signal SEL4 at 1812. Lower bank address 1 at 1872 is valid during timing pulses 1856, 1858 and 1860 in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3 at 1800, 1804 and 1808.

The bank select address generator 1702 provides lower bank address 1 at 1874 in address signals $\sim B_1 - \sim B_8$ at 1830. Lower bank address 1 at 1874 becomes valid during timing pulse 1860 in select signal SEL3 at 1808 and remains valid until timing pulse 1876 in select signal SEL1 at 1800. Lower bank address 1 at 1874 is valid during timing pulses 1862, 1864 and 1866 in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6 at 1812, 1816 and 1820.

The address signals $\sim A_1 - \sim A_8$ at 1828 and $\sim B_1 - \sim B_8$ at 1830 provide the same address, lower bank address 1 at 1872 and 1874. Lower bank address 1 is provided during the series of six timing pulses beginning with timing pulse 1856 and ending with timing pulse 1866, which is the address time slot for lower bank address 1. During the next series of six pulses, beginning with timing pulse 1876, address signals $\sim A_1 - \sim A_8$ at 1828 provide lower bank address 2 at 1878 and address signals $\sim B_1 - \sim B_8$ at 1830 provide lower bank address 2. Bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 continue shifting to provide lower bank addresses 1-13, from lower bank address 1 to lower bank address 13, in the forward direction. As lower bank address 13 is provided, bank select address generator 1700 and/or bank select address generator 1702 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank addresses 14-26, in the forward or the reverse direction.

In this example, as lower bank address 13 at 1880 is provided in address signals $\sim A_1 - \sim A_8$ at 1828 and lower bank address 13 at 1882 is provided in address signals $\sim B_1 - \sim B_8$ at 1830, select signal SEL1 at 1800 includes timing pulse 1884, select signal SEL2 at 1804 includes timing pulse 1886, select signal SEL3 at 1808 includes timing pulse 1888, select signal SEL4 at 1812 includes

timing pulse 1890, select signal SEL5 at 1816 includes timing pulse 1892 and select signal SEL6 at 1820 includes timing pulse 1894.

- Control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1896 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1886 to continue setting bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the forward direction and control pulse 1898 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1892 to continue setting bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the forward direction. Also, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1900 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1888 in select signal SEL3 at 1808. The control pulse 1900 initiates the higher bank shift register in bank select address generator 1700 for generating higher bank addresses 14-26 in address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828. In addition, control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1902 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1894 in select signal SEL6 at 1820. The control pulse 1902 initiates the higher bank shift register in bank select address generator 1702 for generating higher bank addresses 14-26 in address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830.

- In the next series of six pulses, select signal SEL1 at 1800 includes timing pulse 1904, select signal SEL2 at 1804 includes timing pulse 1906, select signal SEL3 at 1808 includes timing pulse 1908, select signal SEL4 at 1812 includes timing pulse 1910, select signal SEL5 at 1816 includes timing pulse 1912 and select signal SEL6 at 1820 includes timing pulse 1914.

- The control signal CSYNC(FWD) 1824 provides control pulse 1916 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1906 to continue setting bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the forward direction and control pulse 1918 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1912 to continue setting bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the forward direction.

- The bank select address generator 1700 provides higher bank address 14 at 1920 in address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828. Higher bank address 14 at 1920 becomes valid during timing pulse 1894 in select signal SEL6 at 1820 and remains valid until timing pulse 1910 in select signal SEL4 at 1812. Higher bank address 14 at 1920 is valid during timing pulses 1904, 1906 and 1908 in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3 at 1800, 1804 and 1808.

The bank select address generator 1702 provides higher bank address 14 in address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830. Higher bank address 14 at 1922 becomes valid during timing pulse 1908 in select signal SEL3 at 1808 and remains valid until timing pulse 1924 in select signal SEL1 at 1800. Higher bank address 14 at 1922 is valid during timing pulses 1910, 1912 and 1914 in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6 at 1812, 1816 and 1820.

The address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828 and ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830 provide the same address, higher bank address 14 at 1920 and 1922. Higher bank address 14 is provided during the series of six timing pulses beginning with timing pulse 1904 and ending with timing pulse 1914, which is the address time slot for higher bank address 14. During the next series of six pulses, beginning with timing pulse 1924, address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828 provide higher bank address 15 at 1926 and address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830 also provide higher bank address 15. Bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 continue shifting to provide higher bank address 14-26, from higher bank address 14 to higher bank address 26, in the forward direction.

In reverse direction operation, during one series of six pulses in select signals SEL1, SEL2 ... SEL6, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides a low voltage level at 1930 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1806 in select signal SEL2 at 1804 to set bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the reverse direction. Also, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides a low voltage level at 1932 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1818 in select signal SEL5 at 1816 to set bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the reverse direction.

During the next series of six pulses, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides a low voltage level at 1934 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1838 to continue setting bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the reverse direction and a low voltage level at 1936 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1844 to continue setting bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the reverse direction. Also, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides control pulse 1938 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1836 in select signal SEL1 at 1800. The control pulse 1938 initiates the lower bank shift

register in bank select address generator 1700 for generating lower bank addresses 13-1 in address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828. In addition, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides control pulse 1940 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1842 in select signal SEL4 at 1812. The control pulse 1940

- 5 initiates the lower bank shift register in bank select address generator 1702 for generating lower bank addresses 13-1 in address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830.

In the next or third series of six pulses, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides a low voltage level at 1942 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1858 to continue setting bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the 10 reverse direction and control pulse 1944 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1864 to continue setting bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the reverse direction.

The bank select address generator 1700 provides lower bank address 13 at 1872 in address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828. Lower bank address 13 at 1872

15 becomes valid during timing pulse 1846 in select signal SEL6 at 1820 and remains valid until timing pulse 1862 in select signal SEL4 at 1812. Lower bank address 13 at 1872 is valid during timing pulses 1856, 1858 and 1860 in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3 at 1800, 1804 and 1808.

The bank select address generator 1702 provides lower bank address 13

20 at 1874 in address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830. Lower bank address 13 at 1874 becomes valid during timing pulse 1860 in select signal SEL3 at 1808 and remains valid until timing pulse 1876 in select signal SEL1 at 1800. Lower bank address 13 at 1874 is valid during timing pulses 1862, 1864 and 1866 in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6 at 1812, 1816 and 1820.

25 The address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828 and ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830 provide the same address, lower bank address 13, at 1872 and 1874. Lower bank address 13 is provided during the series of six timing pulses beginning with

timing pulse 1856 and ending with timing pulse 1866, which is the address time slot for lower bank address 13. During the next series of six pulses, beginning 30 with timing pulse 1876, address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828 provide lower bank address 12 at 1878 and address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830 also provide lower bank address 12. Bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 continue

shifting to provide lower bank addresses 1-13, from lower bank address 13 to lower bank address 1. As lower bank address 1 is provided, bank select address generator 1700 and/or bank select address generator 1702 can be initiated to provide lower bank addresses 1-13 or higher bank addresses 14-26,

5 in the forward or reverse direction.

In this example, as lower bank address 1 is provided in address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828 and ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides a low voltage level at 1946 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1886 to continue setting bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the reverse direction and a low voltage level at 1948 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1892 to continue setting bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the reverse direction. Also, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides control pulse 1950 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1888 in select signal SEL3 at 1808. The control pulse 1950 initiates the higher bank shift register in bank select address generator 1700 for generating addresses 26-14 in address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828. In addition, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides control pulse 1952 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1894 in select signal SEL6 at 1820. The control pulse 1952 initiates the higher bank shift register in bank select address generator 1702 for generating addresses 26-14 in address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830.

In the next series of six pulses, control signal CSYNC(REV) 1826 provides a low voltage level at 1954 substantially coincident with timing pulse 1906 to continue setting bank select address generator 1702 for shifting in the reverse direction and control pulse 1956, which is at low level, is substantially coincident with timing pulse 1912 to continue setting bank select address generator 1700 for shifting in the reverse direction.

The bank select address generator 1700 provides higher bank address 26 at 1920 in address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828. Higher bank address 26 at 1920 becomes valid during timing pulse 1894 in select signal SEL6 at 1820 and remains valid until timing pulse 1910 in select signal SEL4 at 1812. Higher bank address 26 at 1920 is valid during timing pulses 1904, 1906 and 1908 in select signals SEL1, SEL2 and SEL3 at 1800, 1804 and 1808.

The bank select address generator 1702 provides higher bank address 26 at 1922 in address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830. Higher bank address 26 at 1922 becomes valid during timing pulse 1908 in select signal SEL3 at 1808 and remains valid until timing pulse 1924 in select signal SEL1 at 1800. Higher bank
5 address 26 at 1922 is valid during timing pulses 1910, 1912 and 1914 in select signals SEL4, SEL5 and SEL6 at 1812, 1816 and 1820.

The address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828 and ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830 provide the same address, higher bank address 26, at 1920 and 1922. Higher bank address 26 is provided during the series of six timing pulses beginning with
10 timing pulse 1904 and ending with timing pulse 1914, which is the address time slot for higher bank address 26. During the next series of six pulses, beginning with timing pulse 1924, address signals ~A1 - ~A8 at 1828 provide higher bank address 25 at 1926 and address signals ~B1 - ~B8 at 1830 also provide higher bank address 25. Bank select address generators 1700 and 1702 continue
15 shifting to provide higher bank addresses 14-26, from higher bank address 26 to higher bank address 14.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that a variety of alternate and/or equivalent implementations may be substituted for the specific
20 embodiments shown and described without departing from the scope of the present invention. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of the specific embodiments discussed herein. Therefore, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the claims and the equivalents thereof.

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What is Claimed is: